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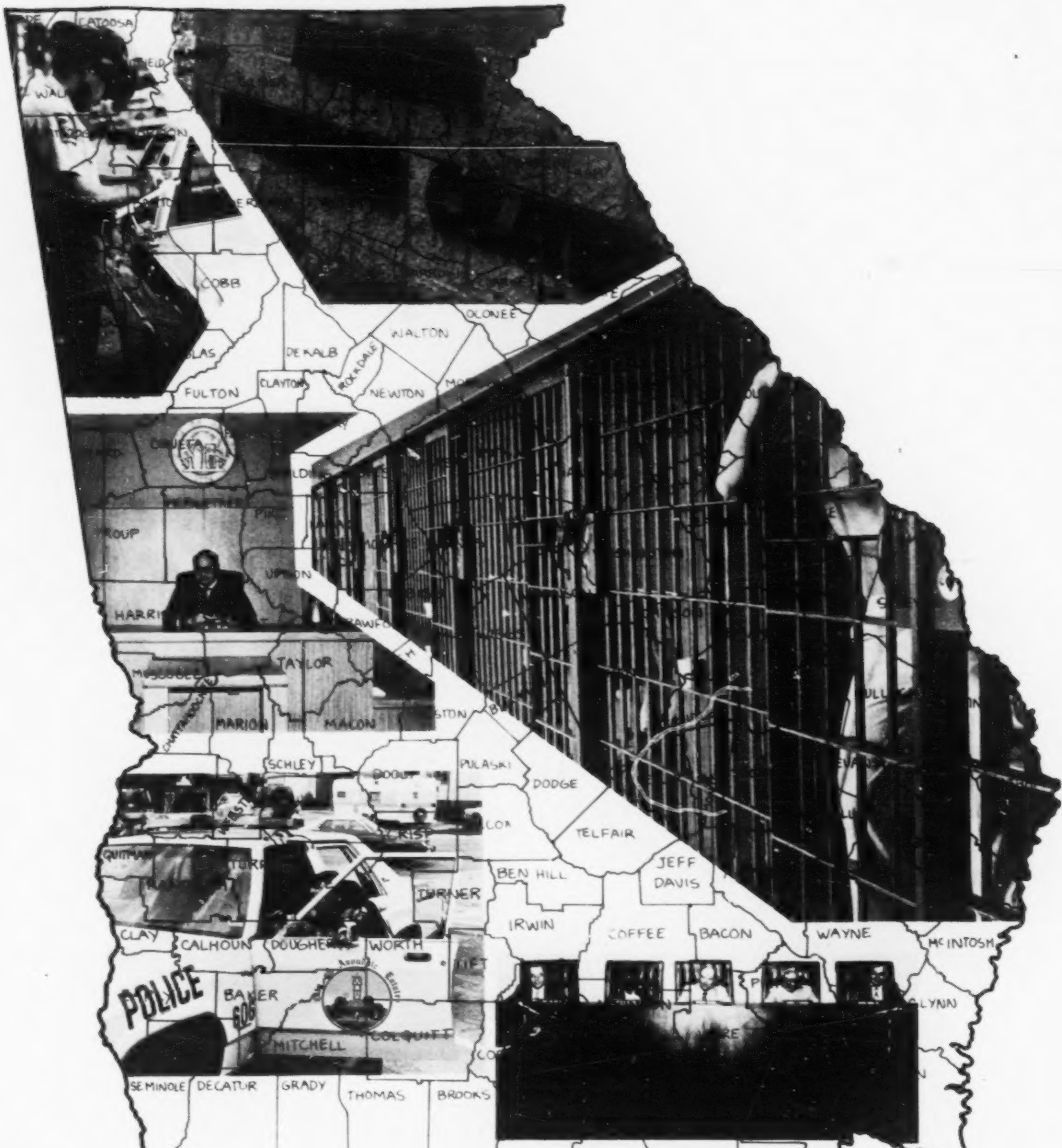
# GEORGIA
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
# 1983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DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
ECHOLS
POLICE

**Prepared By**
**The Georgia Crime Information Center and**
**The Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**
**August 1984**

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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
# 1983

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Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

August 1984

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Throughout Georgia, there are those who daily inflict crime and fear upon the citizens of our communities, and crime has an ultimate negative impact on the health, future and well-being of all of us. The challenge of crime in our society must be met through the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

The preparation and dissemination of timely, accurate criminal justice data which clearly portray the efforts and operations of Georgia's entire system of justice are vital. They are necessary for the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various criminal justice components working in unison and private organizations to be able to make crucial decisions regarding the resources and solutions necessary to counter crime. Through the utilization of Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983, more knowledgeable decisions can be reached so that we may better plan to more effectively combat crime and criminal behavior.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris
Joe Frank Harris

JFH/rsb

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# INTRODUCTION

This publication, **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983,** is a new joint effort between the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. It is the successor publication to **Crime in Georgia** which has been compiled in previous years by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the State Crime Commission. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion between the two sponsoring agencies, and among many other agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system. In the previous publication, **Crime in Georgia,** emphasis was strictly on data and data interpretation generated primarily from reports of criminal activity submitted by law enforcement agencies. The reporting and analysis of the occurrences of specific crimes and subsequent arrest data presented only a portion of the entire picture. The arrest for a crime is the point of entrance for an individual into a much larger, complex entity known as Georgia's criminal justice system.

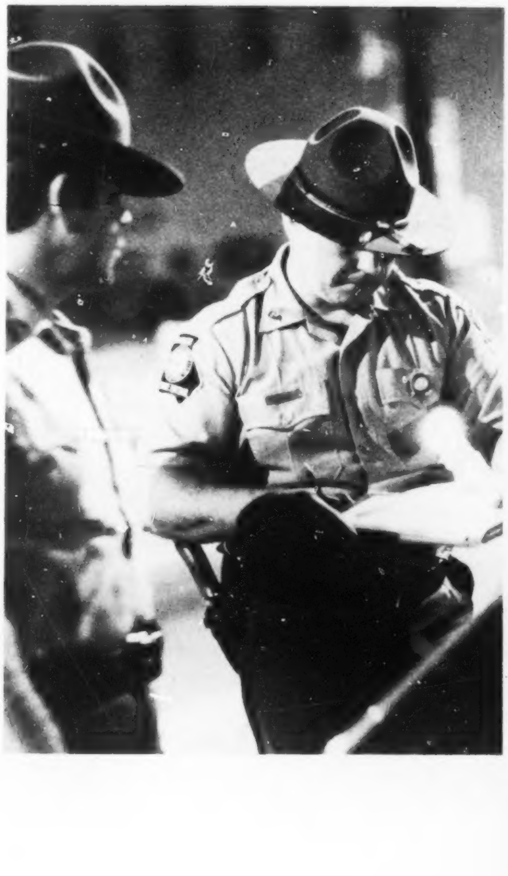
It is with this concept, that of a criminal justice system, that **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983** is organized in a manner that reflects the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute toward the alleviation of perhaps the most fundamental problem of our state's criminal justice system - a lack of a widespread basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what that system, in fact, does.

This publication provides a very basic, fundamental description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically and through graphs and charts, essential workload data as it is currently available. This is an initial effort to do so, and as experience is gained, and more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this edition may well prove to be a small start toward a larger, more comprehensive effort in the future, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and thereby communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

**Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1983** is organized in a manner that reflects the whole of criminal justice in Georgia. Data and information is included in four major substantive divisions, i.e., law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized and portrayed in a manner consistent with the logical flow of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data where appropriate are made solely from that data collected from each major component of the system, and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous, while in others, it is minimal at best. As more experience is gained in determining what data are essential for an understanding of criminal justice in Georgia, data requirements can be determined more specifically and collection efforts commenced.

The individual sections of this publication each begin with a brief, fundamental description of the overall structure of that area of concern, followed by the method and means by which its relevant data are collected and processed. The compiled data then are presented, and where appropriate, accompanied by an analysis of the data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analysis are detailed in an appendix. The concluding section provides statements made by officials representing each major component, presenting summary views of critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

# I LAW ENFORCEMENT



## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive Branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 636 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state law enforcement agencies, (2) municipal law enforcement agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus law enforcement agencies, (6) institutional and authority law enforcement agencies, and (7) other law enforcement agencies. These agencies employ 14,150 sworn officers who have the power of arrest.

Traditionally, the majority of law enforcement functions are performed by local government, having been delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the State. The fact that most law enforcement work is done by local agencies is evidenced by noting that at the local government level, the bulk of money allocated to this function is spent, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures, such as reports and arrests, are generated. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can be used appropriately to describe the law enforcement community within the State of Georgia - largely because the State retains certain specialized responsibilities, because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities on how police services are provided, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

### State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of state level law enforcement agencies is to provide technical assistance to police agencies at the local level of government and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of those technical assistance services provided by the state to assist local law enforcement units are the provision of requested investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, the provision of training programs, management consultant services, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition to the provision of technical assistance services, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. The workload measures generated by the six state agencies, employing 1,729 officers who are vested with powers of arrest, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol** whose primary operational focus is on traffic enforcement duties and highway safety. Its duties are performed by the 861 sworn officers assigned to the 47 Patrol Posts located throughout the state.
2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary operational focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 243 sworn special agents and 38 narcotics agents assigned to the 13 Field Offices located throughout the state and the various special units working out of headquarters.
3. The Department of Natural Resources, **Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 357 sworn conservation rangers assigned to each of the 159 counties in the state.
4. The **Department of Revenue,** Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit whose operational focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. It shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of violations of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 28 sworn law enforcement agents.
5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards,** and the **Securities Investigation Unit,** Secretary of State, whose operational focus is on the investigation of both misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 29 sworn investigators who operate out of central offices in Atlanta.
6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 211 sworn officers located in each of the state highway districts throughout the state.

In addition to the six larger state law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with the powers of arrest. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

### Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is the direct delivery of police services to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined legal jurisdiction. These services are provided, at the local level, by one or more of the three types of local agencies which are granted law enforcement powers by the state: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriff departments. Within the State of Georgia there are 541 local law enforcement agencies which employ 11,283 sworn officers authorized to exercise the power of arrest.

(1) **Municipal Police Departments.** Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. They are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 366 municipalities fund police departments which employ a total of 6,385 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,299 officers. By far the largest number of agencies have 15 or fewer sworn officers.

(2) **County Sheriff Departments.** The office of sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and a county office. The sheriff of each county derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Each of his sworn deputies derive their arrest power from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) as an officer of the county courts, and (3) as the official jailer of the county. The 159 sheriffs' departments in the state employ a total of 3,261 sworn officers authorized to enforce all criminal laws of the state and to enforce county ordinances when so authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 16 counties that have created county police departments, the emphasis of the sheriff's office has tended to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

(3) **County Police Departments.** County police agencies derive their law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "Home Rule". They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 16 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 1,637 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from a two-officer agency in Warren County to a 458-officer agency in DeKalb County.

### Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies which have law enforcement powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These campus police agencies can be divided into two basic types of agencies:

(1) **State operated colleges and universities** which operate under the authority of the Board of Regents, are empowered to employ campus policemen and other security personnel who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon any property within the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents **and** upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(2) **Private colleges and universities and educational facilities operated under the authority of the State Board of Education** are empowered to employ campus policemen who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility employing the officer **and** upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the educational facility.

There are currently 34 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 471 sworn police officers.

### State Institutions and Authorities' Law Enforcement Agencies

The various state statutes creating specific authorities e.g., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (e.g., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower certain of these agencies to employ police officers. The police employees of these agencies generally are empowered to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws upon the property which is under the institution or authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 18 police agencies within the state which come under this category. These 18 agencies employ a total of 342 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,066 sworn employees of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation who have the power of arrest and work in institutional settings. The employees of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation have not been included in the total number of police officers since they are identified in the Corrections section of this publication.

### Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant varying degrees of arrest power to employees of state, local, and some private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization.

These vary from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad policemen, and others. There are currently 36 such agencies within the state which employ a total of 325 sworn officers possessing the power of arrest. The specific arrest authority of these personnel is as varied as are the types of agencies which employ them.

### Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from Georgia's law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data reported offenses, includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are termed violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are termed property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently, these Part I offenses, in which arson has been included for the first time in 1980, are often referred to as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected and analyzed. The designations 'Part I and Part II' are derived from early crime reporting methods which called for data about the most serious crimes in the 'Part I' section of the report and data about less serious crimes in 'Part II' of the report. The law enforcement data contained within this publication are provided primarily from two major sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia State Patrol. The primary duty of collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations is the responsibility of the agency in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs. As can be seen from the above description of law enforcement agencies, there exists a myriad of 636 law enforcement agencies of varying types who collect and report this data to the two principal state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed for regular publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data**, as well as specific reports used for policy and other research activities.

The data provided in this publication relative to Georgia crime statistics are comprised of actual reports on file with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation are based on FBI statistical data.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit, to the Georgia Crime Information Center, information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by the agency. Such agencies must also submit fingerprints, descriptions, photographs, and other identifying data on persons lawfully arrested within the agency's jurisdiction. All of this datum is collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The Georgia Crime Information Center is a highly computerized information storage and processing division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The validity of its information is entirely dependent upon the original sources of the information — the independent criminal justice agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports data.

## Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting the crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming changes in crime trends other than the most obvious, necessarily reflect real changes in crime behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that take place but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's "Crime in the United States". The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the GCIC has been on the increase in recent years (over 34.7% of law enforcement agencies during 1982/83.) Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying changes in population are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that different populations have different levels of crime. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. However, readers are cautioned that crime rates cited herein are reliable indices of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and that Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making comparisons with other jurisdictions.

## SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

### Crimes

In 1983, 251,164 Part I and 241,698 Part II offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Part I, II and combined Part I & II offenses from 1979–1983. Part I offenses showed a steady increase until a decline began in 1982 and 1983. Part II offenses demonstrated a similar pattern of decline until 1983 which recorded the highest figure for the entire five year period.

### Arrests

In 1983, 48,520 arrests were reported for Part I offenses and 244,109 arrests for Part II offenses. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for each major crime as well as the total for all crimes. Arrest trends are more consistent throughout each category as the figures increase steadily from 1979–1982 and drop in 1983.

This section will further detail the trends in incidents and arrests for Part I and Part II offenses and offer possible explanations.

Table 1

## REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1979–1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I | 277,235 | 293,778 | 300,084 | 289,554 | 251,164 |
| Part II | 215,916 | 221,543 | 225,895 | 221,954 | 241,698 |
| Total Crimes | 493,151 | 515,321 | 525,979 | 511,508 | 492,862 |

Figure 1

## REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIMES — PART I, PART II, TOTAL, 1979 - 1983

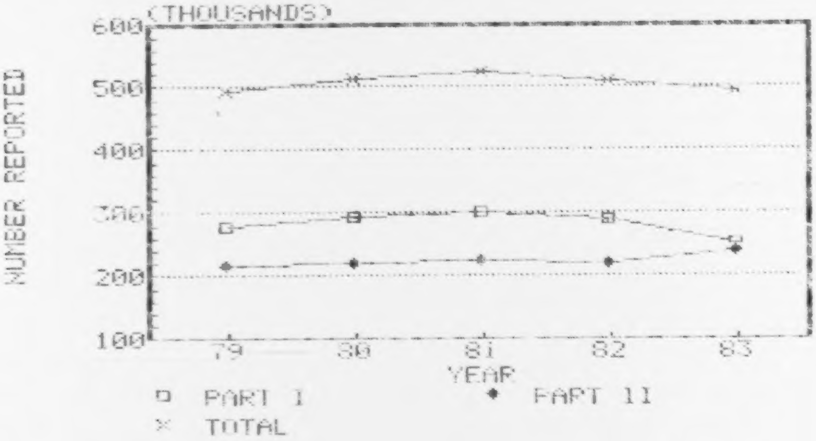


Table 2

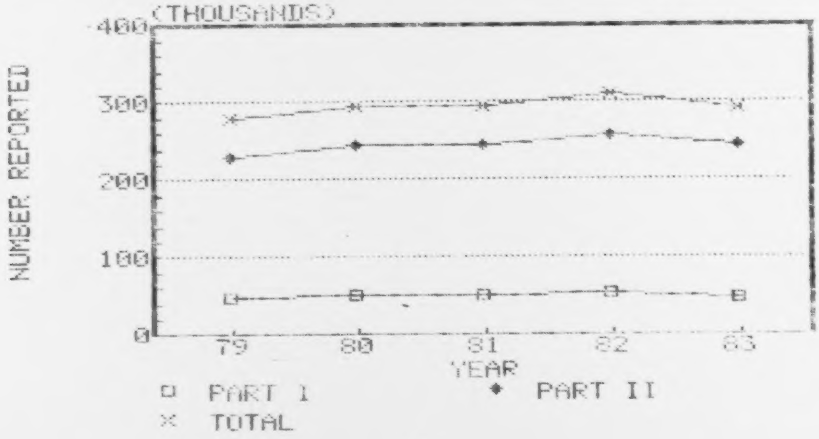
## REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1979–1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part I | 49,125 | 50,356 | 52,578 | 54,944 | 48,520 |
| Part II | 230,134 | 243,911 | 243,903 | 256,589 | 244,109 |
| Total Arrests | 279,259 | 294,267 | 296,481 | 311,533 | 292,629 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 2

## REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES — PART I, PART II, TOTAL, 1979 - 1983



# INCIDENTS OF CRIME:

## CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

### Profile of Part I Crime in Georgia

In 1983, Georgians reported 251,164 Part I crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 3). Included in this total were 460 murders, 2,188 forcible rapes, 8,489 robberies, 15,305 aggravated assaults, 70,080 burglaries, 137,642 larcenies, 15,954 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,046 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (54.8%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (27.9%). Overall, 10.5 percent of the Part I crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.5 percent were property offenses. Based on the Office of Planning and Budget's population estimate for Georgia of 5,758,843, for each 100,000 persons in the state 459.2 violent crimes and 3,902.2 property crimes were reported, producing a Part I crime rate of 4,361.4.

While counts for the eight Part I crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 4-11).

## SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another of have had some contact in the past (see Table 12). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Firearms were used in 32.3 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The other weapons types were used less frequently: cutting tools, 21.3 percent; hands and fists, 19.8 percent; and other dangerous weapons, 25.1 percent.

In 1983, $199,713,273 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Part I crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss, $80,165,825, followed by burglaries, ($58,394,760), larcenies, ($55,958,727) and robberies, ($5,050,251). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was $5,025, compared to $833 during each burglary, $594 during each robbery, and $407 during each larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Part I crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 3

## PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1983

| Type of Crime | Number Reported | Percentage of Total | Rate per 100,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 460 | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| Rape | 2,188 | 0.9 | 38.0 |
| Robbery | 8,489 | 3.4 | 147.4 |
| Aggravated assault | 15,305 | 6.1 | 265.8 |
| Total violent crime | 26,442 | 10.5 | 459.2 |
| Burglary | 70,080 | 27.9 | 1,216.9 |
| Larceny | 137,642 | 54.8 | 2,390.1 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 15,954 | 6.4 | 277.0 |
| Arson | 1,046 | 0.4 | 18.2 |
| Total property crime | 224,722 | 89.5 | 3,902.2 |
| Total Part I crime | 251,164 | 100.0 | 4,361.4 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Table 4

## MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

### DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

### TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 877 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 18.8 |
| 1980 | 782 | −10.8 | 14.3 | −16.4 |
| 1981 | 836 | 6.9 | 15.0 | 7.0 |
| 1982 | 744 | −11.0 | 13.1 | −12.7 |
| 1983 | 460 | −38.2 | 8.0 | −39.2 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −47.5%
— in rate per 100,000: −53.2%

### CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 56.1% | Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger |
| | 32.4% | Unknown |
| | 11.5% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| Type Weapon Used | 53.3% | Firearm |
| | 15.0% | Cutting Tool |
| | 14.6% | Unknown |
| | 13.7% | Other dangerous weapon |
| | 3.5% | Hands, fists, etc. |
| Place of Occurrence | 42.2% | Residence |
| | 39.3% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 9.5% | Business establishment |
| | 8.9% | Street, alley |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 12.8% | October |
| | 11.7% | May |
| | 10.0% | April |
| Value of Property Stolen During Offense | | $16,419.00 Total<br>$36.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | 1.28 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 590 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 2.4% | 16 and under | Sex: | Male | 82.5% |
| | 16.3% | 17−21 | | Female | 17.5% |
| | 22.7% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 22.7% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 11.5% | 32−36 | Race: | White | 35.4% |
| | 24.4% | 37 and over | | Non-white | 64.6% |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3A

**MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, FIVE YEAR TREND**

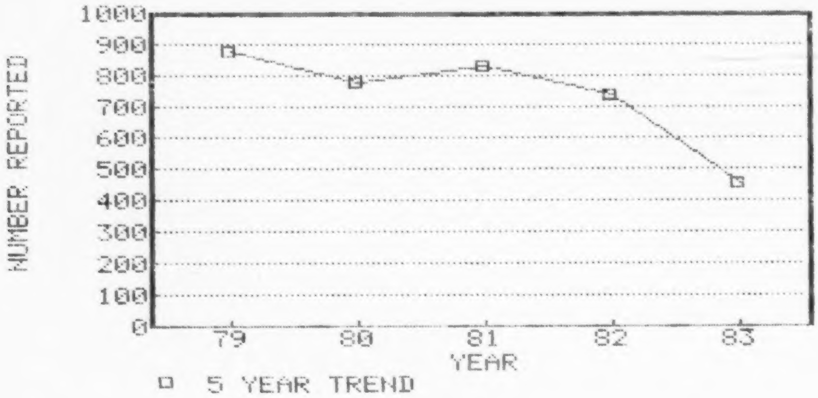


Figure 3B

**MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, WEAPON TYPE, 1983**

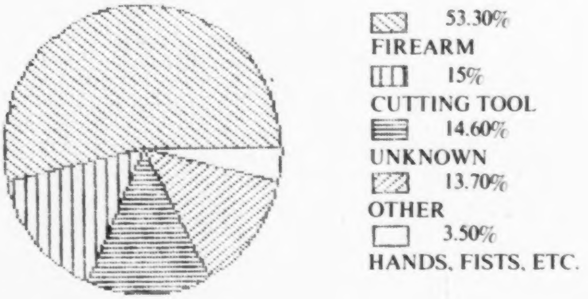


Figure 3C

**MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**

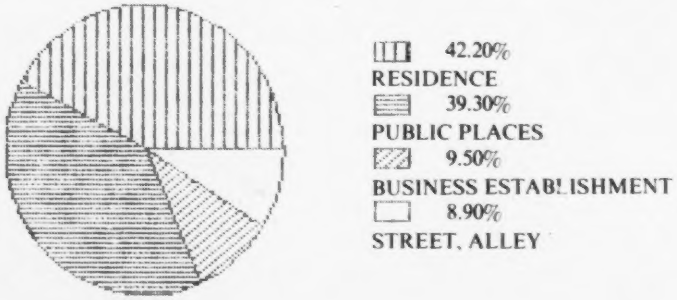


Table 5

# FORCIBLE RAPE

## DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

## TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 2,216 | 14.9 | 43.3 | 14.2 |
| 1980 | 2,513 | 13.4 | 46.0 | 6.2 |
| 1981 | 2,459 | −2.1 | 44.2 | −3.9 |
| 1982 | 2,453 | −0.2 | 43.3 | −2.0 |
| 1983 | 2,188 | −10.8 | 38.0 | −12.3 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −1.3%
— in rate per 100,000: −12.2%

## CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 40.1% | Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger |
| | 36.7% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| | 23.2% | Unknown |
| Type Weapon Used | 60.2% | Hands, fists, etc. |
| | 13.4% | Unknown |
| | 11.0% | Cutting Tool |
| | 8.5% | Firearm |
| | 6.8% | Other dangerous weapon |
| Place of Occurrence | 46.4% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 34.2% | Residence |
| | 14.5% | Street, alley |
| | 4.9% | Business establishment |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 12.6% | August |
| | 10.6% | July |
| | 9.6% | May |
| Value of Property Stolen During Offense | | $127,291.00 Total<br>$58.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .42 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 923 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 3.4% | 16 and under | Sex: | 98.8% | Male |
| | 23.5% | 17−21 | | 1.2% | Female |
| | 30.0% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 18.0% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 10.1% | 32−36 | Race: | 30.4% | White |
| | 15.1% | 37 and over | | 69.6% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Figure 4A

## FORCIBLE RAPE, FIVE YEAR TREND

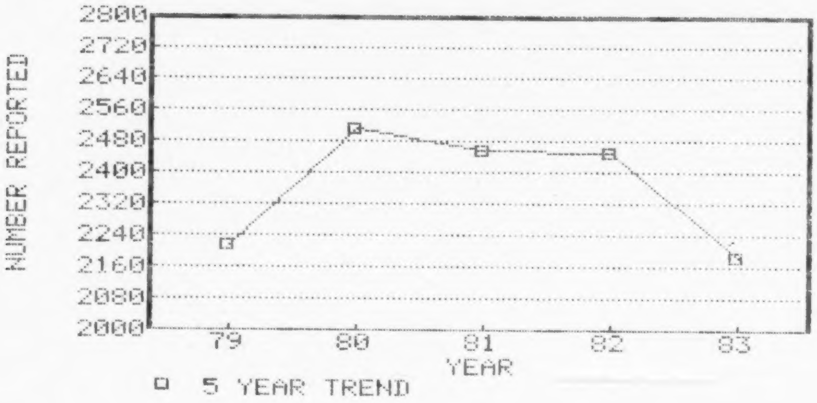


Figure 4B

## FORCIBLE RAPE, WEAPON TYPE, 1983

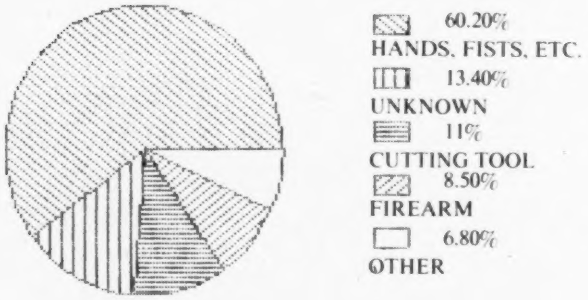


Figure 4C

## FORCIBLE RAPE, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

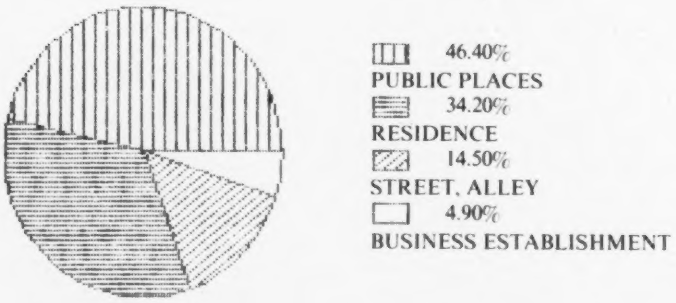


Table 6

## ROBBERY

### DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

### TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 10,939 | 29.4 | 213.7 | 28.5 |
| 1980 | 10,884 | −.5 | 199.2 | −6.8 |
| 1981 | 10,991 | 1.0 | 197.6 | −.8 |
| 1982 | 9,763 | −11.2 | 172.5 | −12.7 |
| 1983 | 8,489 | −13.0 | 147.4 | −14.6 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −22.4%
— in rate per 100,000: −31.0%

### CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 55.2% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| | 29.1% | Unknown |
| | 15.7% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| Type Weapon Used | 43.6% | Firearm |
| | 31.5% | Hands, fist, etc. |
| | 14.1% | Other dangerous weapon |
| | 10.7% | Cutting tool |
| | 0.2% | Unknown |
| Place of Occurrence | 40.9% | Street, alley |
| | 35.3% | Business establishment |
| | 15.2% | Residence |
| | 8.6% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 9.8% | January |
| | 8.7% | March/August |
| | 8.6% | November |
| Value of Property Stolen During Offense | | $5,050,251.00 Total<br>$594.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .32 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 2,677 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 4.1% | 16 and under | Sex: | 91.1% | Male |
| | 32.2% | 17−21 | | 8.9% | Female |
| | 27.9% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 17.2% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 10.1% | 32−36 | Race: | 32.0% | White |
| | 8.4% | 37 and over | | 68.0% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Figure 5A

**ROBBERY, FIVE YEAR TREND**

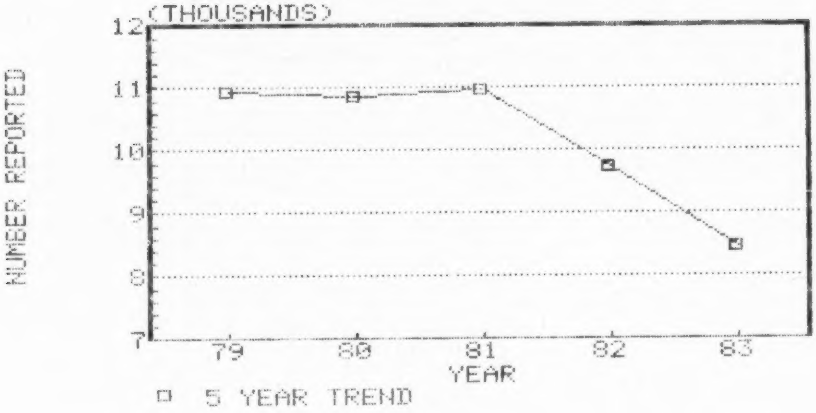


Figure 5B

**ROBBERY, WEAPON TYPE, 1983**

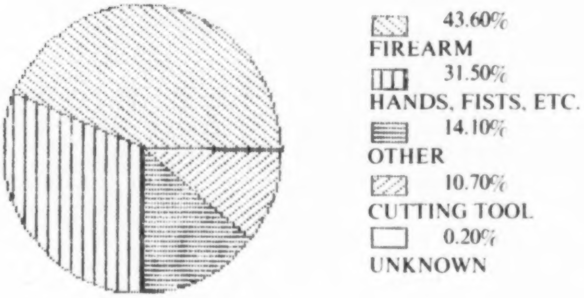


Figure 5C

**ROBBERY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**

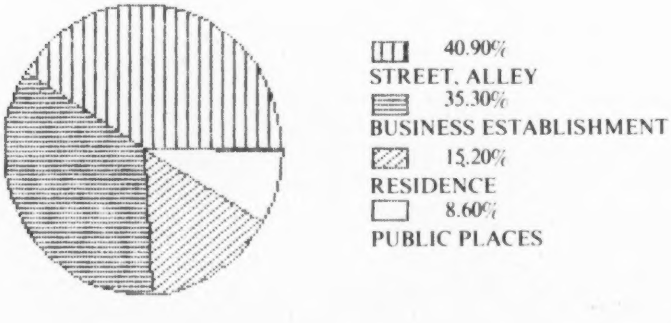


Table 7

# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

## DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

## TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 14,562 | 8.4 | 284.5 | 7.7 |
| 1980 | 15,624 | 7.3 | 285.9 | .5 |
| 1981 | 15,312 | −2.0 | 275.3 | −3.7 |
| 1982 | 16,484 | 7.7 | 291.2 | 5.8 |
| 1983 | 15,305 | −7.2 | 265.8 | −8.7 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: 5.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −6.6%

## CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 64.9% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| | 19.3% | Unknown |
| | 15.8% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| Type Weapon Used | 34.1% | Other dangerous weapon |
| | 28.9% | Cutting tool |
| | 28.7% | Firearm |
| | 8.0% | Hands, fists, etc. |
| | 0.2% | Unknown |
| Place of Occurrence | 42.7% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 34.4% | Residence |
| | 12.5% | Street, alley |
| | 10.5% | Business establishment |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 10.1% | July |
| | 9.2% | May/August |
| | 8.8% | June |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .57 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 8,706 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 2.7% | 16 and under | Sex: | 80.6% | Male |
| | 17.1% | 17−21 | | 19.4% | Female |
| | 21.3% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 18.6% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 13.5% | 32−36 | Race: | 36.9% | White |
| | 26.9% | 37 and over | | 63.1% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)
No value of property stolen is included. If property is stolen during an Aggravated Assault, it is categorized as a Robbery.

Figure 6A

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, FIVE YEAR TREND

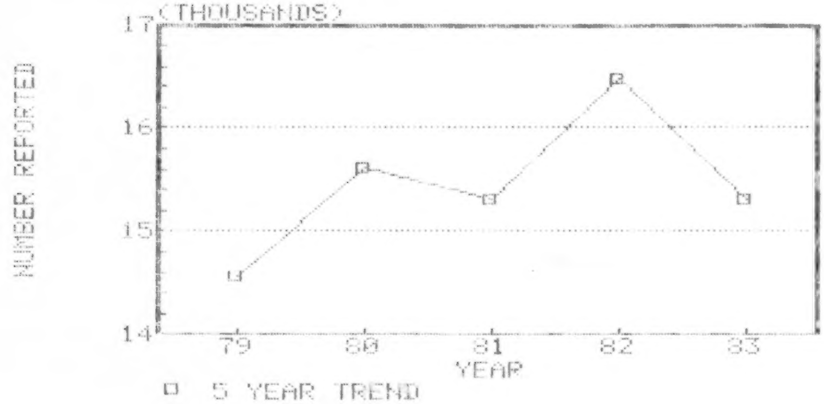


Figure 6B

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, WEAPON TYPE, 1983

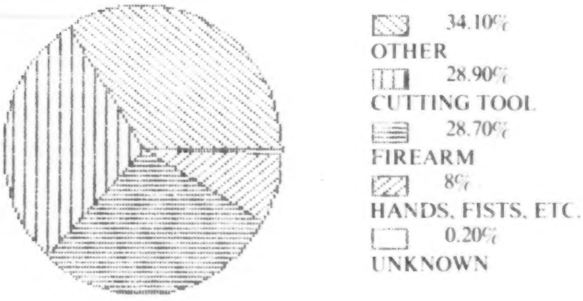


Figure 6C

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

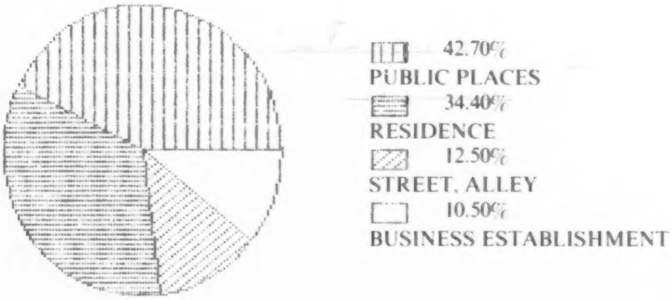


Table 8

## BURGLARY

### DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

### TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 81,579 | 8.7 | 1,594.0 | 8.0 |
| 1980 | 88,328 | 8.3 | 1,616.8 | 1.4 |
| 1981 | 88,822 | .6 | 1,596.8 | −1.2 |
| 1982 | 82,256 | −7.4 | 1,453.2 | −9.0 |
| 1983 | 70,080 | −14.8 | 1,216.9 | −16.3 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −14.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −23.7%

### CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 82.0% | Unknown |
| | 12.2% | Stranger-to-Stranger |
| | 5.9% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| Place of Occurrence | 64.9% | Residence |
| | 21.0% | Business establishment |
| | 14.0% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | .1% | Street, alley |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 9.8% | January |
| | 9.1% | August |
| | 8.6% | July/September |
| Value of Property Stolen During Offense | | $58,394,760.00 Total<br>$833.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .12 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 8,530 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 11.2% | 16 and under | Sex: | 93.8% | Male |
| | 41.2% | 17−21 | | 6.2% | Female |
| | 21.6% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 12.8% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 6.5% | 32−36 | Race: | 48.4% | White |
| | 6.7% | 37 and over | | 51.6% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Figure 7A

## BURGLARY, FIVE YEAR TREND

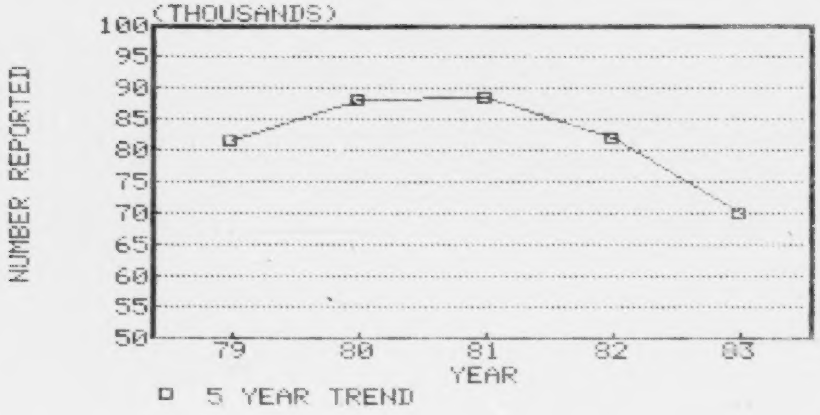


Figure 7B

## BURGLARY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

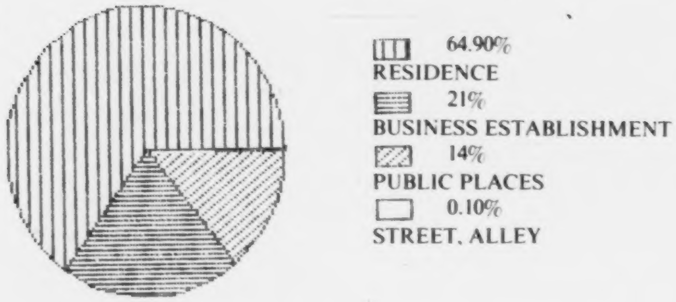


Table 9

## LARCENY

### DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

### TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 145,758 | 16.7 | 2,847.9 | 15.9 |
| 1980 | 154,567 | 6.0 | 2,829.3 | −.7 |
| 1981 | 162,368 | 5.0 | 2,918.3 | 3.1 |
| 1982 | 158,935 | −2.1 | 2,807.9 | −3.8 |
| 1983 | 137,642 | −13.4 | 2,390.1 | −14.9 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −5.6%
— in rate per 100,000: −16.1%

### CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 70.6% | Unknown |
| | 21.8% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| | 7.7% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| Criminal Activity | 35.9% | From motor vehicle/ auto accessories |
| | 33.0% | Other thefts |
| | 12.4% | Shoplifting |
| | 10.9% | From Buildings |
| | 5.2% | Bicycles |
| | 1.0% | From coin machines |
| | .9% | Purse-snatching |
| | .6% | Pocket-picking |
| Place of Occurrence | 34.2% | Business establishment |
| | 31.6% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 28.4% | Residence |
| | 5.7% | Street, alley |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 9.4% | August |
| | 8.9% | July |
| | 8.6% | September/October |
| Value of Property Stolen During Offense | | $55,958,727.00 Total<br>$407.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .18 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 24,885 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 10.0% | 16 and under | Sex: | 70.6% | Male |
| | 30.8% | 17−21 | | 29.4% | Female |
| | 20.0% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 14.7% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 9.2% | 32−36 | Race: | 42.9% | White |
| | 15.2% | 37 and over | | 57.1% | Non-White |

Figure 8A

**LARCENY, FIVE YEAR TREND**

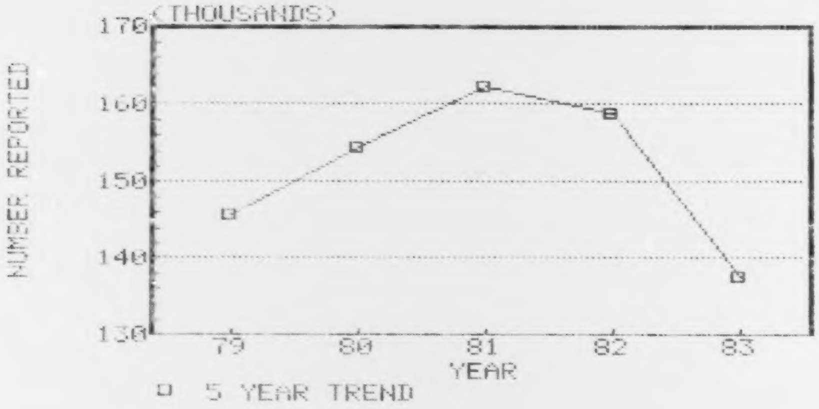


Figure 8B

**LARCENY, CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, 1983**

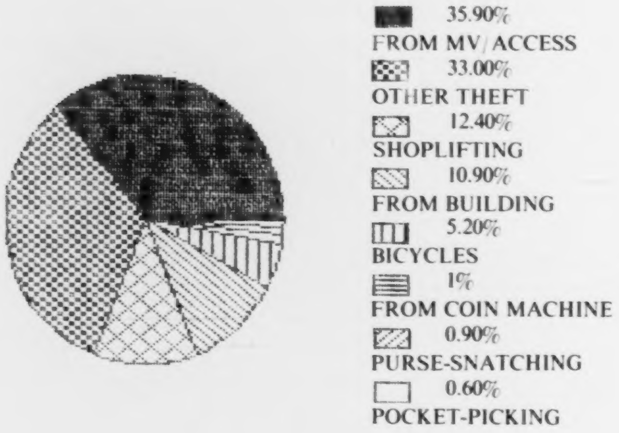


Figure 8C

**LARCENY, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**

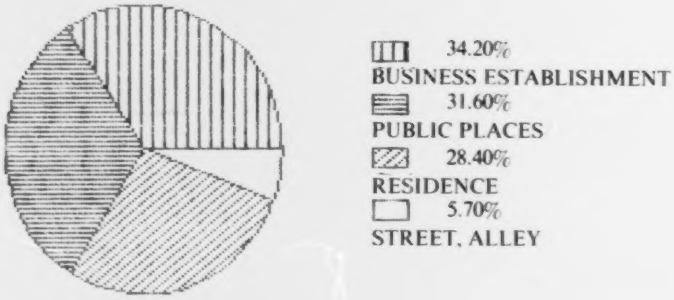


Table 10

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

## DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

## TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 21,304 | 17.5 | 416.3 | 16.8 |
| 1980 | 19,891 | −6.7 | 364.1 | −12.6 |
| 1981 | 18,061 | −9.2 | 324.7 | 10.8 |
| 1982 | 17,765 | −1.6 | 313.9 | −3.3 |
| 1983 | 15,954 | −10.2 | 277.0 | −11.7 |

Percentage change from 1979 to 1983
— in number of reported crimes: −25.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −33.5%

## CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 75.0% | Unknown |
| | 14.4% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| | 10.6% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| Place of Occurrence | 35.0% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 30.9% | Residence |
| | 22.6% | Business establishment |
| | 11.4% | Street, alley |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 9.0% | July/September |
| | 8.6% | January/August |
| | 8.5% | May/June |
| Value of Property Stolen | | $80,165,825.00 Total<br>$5,025.00 per incident |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .12 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 1,918 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 6.6% | 16 and under | Sex: | 91.8% | Male |
| | 37.9% | 17−21 | | 8.2% | Female |
| | 21.0% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 12.9% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 8.8% | 32−36 | Race: | 59.2% | White |
| | 12.9% | 37 and over | | 40.8% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Figure 9A

## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, FIVE YEAR TREND

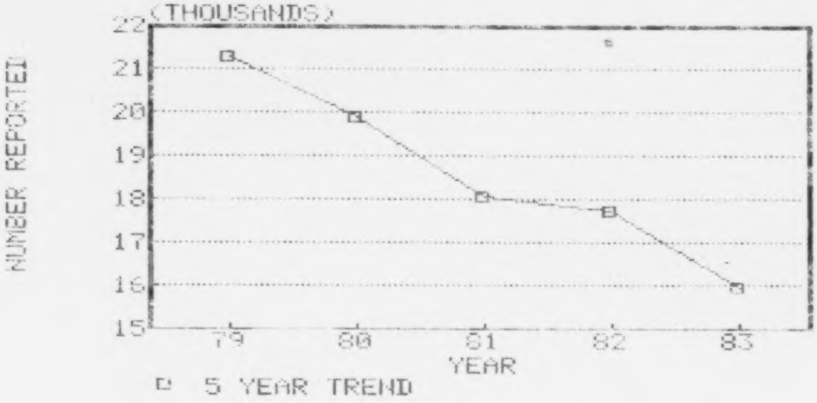


Figure 9B

## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983

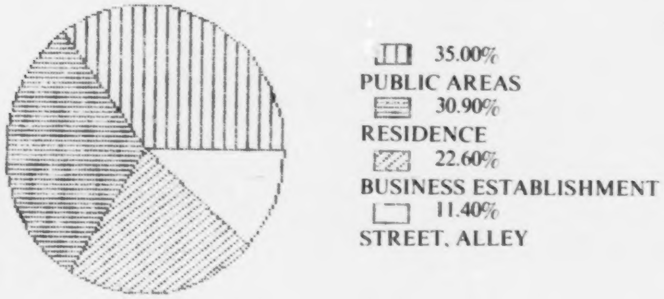


Table 11

## ARSON

### DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

### TREND

| Year | Number reported | % Change from Previous Year | Rate per 100,000 | % Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 1,189 | * — | 21.7 | — |
| 1981 | 1,240 | 4.3 | 22.3 | 2.7 |
| 1982 | 1,154 | −6.9 | 20.4 | − 8.5 |
| 1983 | 1,046 | −9.4 | 18.2 | −10.9 |

### CHARACTERISTICS, 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victim-Offender Relationship | 62.0% | Unknown |
| | 20.6% | Stranger-to-stranger |
| | 17.5% | Non-stranger-to-non-stranger |
| Place of Occurrence | 53.1% | Residence |
| | 23.4% | Parks, public buildings, and other places |
| | 16.1% | Business establishment |
| | 7.4% | Street alley |
| Months of Highest Occurrence | 13.3% | July |
| | 9.8% | August |
| | 9.1% | June |
| Arrest/Crimes Ratio | .28 | |
| Profile of Persons Arrested | 291 | Arrests |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 8.2% | 16 and under | Sex: | 83.8% | Male |
| | 23.7% | 17−21 | | 16.2% | Female |
| | 14.8% | 22−26 | | | |
| | 18.2% | 27−31 | | | |
| | 9.2% | 32−36 | Race: | 58.4% | White |
| | 25.8% | 37 and over | | 41.6% | Non-White |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)
*Inclusion of Arson as a Part I crime began in 1980.

Figure 10A

**ARSON, FIVE YEAR TREND**

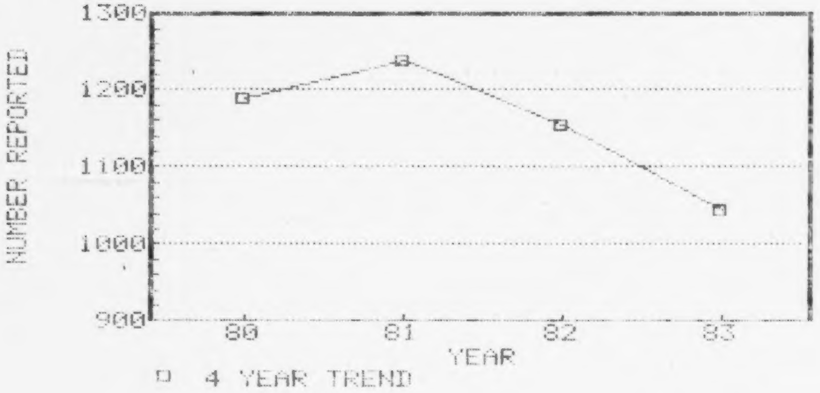


Figure 10B

**ARSON, PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1983**

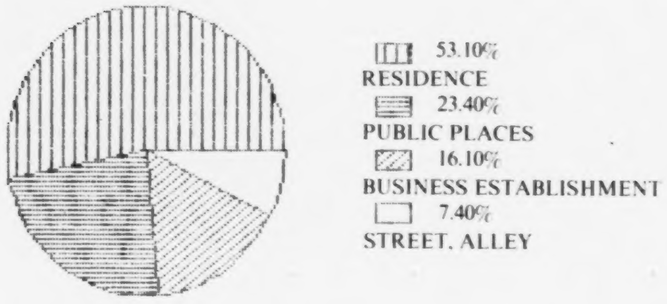


Figure 11

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PART I CRIMES, 1983

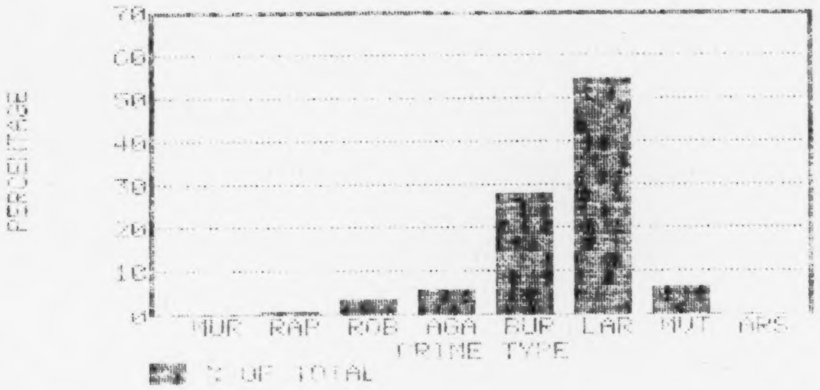


Table 12

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PART I CRIMES, 1983

| | Murder | Forcible Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft | Arson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Reported Stranger-to-Stranger | 11.5 | 36.7 | 55.2 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 21.8 | 14.4 | 20.6 |
| Reported non-stranger-to-non-stranger | 56.1 | 40.1 | 15.7 | 64.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 17.5 |
| Relationship not known | 32.4 | 23.2 | 29.1 | 19.3 | 82.0 | 70.6 | 75.0 | 62.0 |
| Weapon Used (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Firearm | 53.3 | 8.5 | 43.6 | 28.7 | | | | |
| Cutting tool | 15.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 28.9 | | | | |
| Hands, fists, etc. | 3.5 | 60.2 | 31.5 | 8.0 | | | | |
| Other dangerous weapons | 13.7 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 34.1 | | | | |
| Unknown | 14.6 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | | | |
| Property Stolen | | | | | | | | |
| Total value | $16,419 | $127,291 | $5,050,251 | | $58,394,760 | $55,958,727 | $80,165,825 | |
| Value per incident | $ 36 | $ 58 | $ 594 | | $ 833 | $ 407 | $ 5,025 | |
| Occurrence (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Street, alley | 8.9 | 14.5 | 40.9 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 7.4 |
| Service station | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Chain store | 0.4 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Bank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other commercial business | 8.9 | 4.1 | 21.8 | 8.6 | 18.4 | 24.8 | 20.2 | 14.4 |
| Residence | 42.2 | 34.2 | 15.2 | 34.4 | 64.9 | 28.4 | 30.9 | 53.1 |
| Public areas, other buildings, unknown | 39.3 | 46.4 | 8.6 | 42.7 | 14.0 | 31.6 | 35.0 | 23.4 |

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties. MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Part I crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 62.8% of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (5,399) the non-MSA rate (2,546) for rural areas (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of density of population as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties that are the components of the MSA/non-MSA breakdown. The ranking of counties by crime rate in Table 40 also indicates that many of the counties that are part of an MSA rank high in the listing.

## Table 13
# MSA/NON MSA's, 1983

| METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS | COUNTY | POPULATION | % OF TOTAL | MURDER | RAPE | ROBBERY | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | BURGLARY | LARCENY | MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | ARSON | PART I CRIME TOTAL | CRIME RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALBANY GA M.S.A. | DOUGHERTY | 105,284 | | 16 | 68 | 173 | 415 | 1,850 | 3,402 | 183 | 15 | 6,122 | |
| | LEE | 13,760 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 78 | 7 | 0 | 140 | |
| ALBANY GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 119,044 | 2.1 | 16 | 68 | 173 | 418 | 1,902 | 3,480 | 190 | 15 | 6,262 | 5,260 |
| ATHENS GA M.S.A. | CLARKE | 76,481 | | 8 | 40 | 76 | 278 | 1,263 | 3,069 | 202 | 17 | 4,953 | |
| | JACKSON | 26,355 | | 0 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 202 | 270 | 34 | 11 | 554 | |
| | MADISON | 18,898 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 88 | 78 | 12 | 1 | 194 | |
| | OCONEE | 14,080 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| ATHENS GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 135,814 | 2.4 | 8 | 48 | 83 | 316 | 1,556 | 3,421 | 248 | 29 | 5,709 | 4,204 |
| ATLANTA, GA M.S.A. | BARROW | 22,567 | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 36 | 212 | 344 | 39 | 6 | 649 | |
| | BUTTS | 14,464 | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 87 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 147 | |
| | CHEROKEE | 58,914 | | 0 | 7 | 8 | 42 | 455 | 563 | 108 | 8 | 1,191 | |
| | CLAYTON | 162,775 | | 3 | 34 | 188 | 187 | 2,310 | 4,478 | 526 | 29 | 7,755 | |
| | COBB | 320,997 | | 10 | 70 | 241 | 587 | 4,119 | 8,823 | 1,352 | 79 | 15,281 | |
| | COWETA | 41,205 | | 0 | 1 | 12 | 54 | 283 | 427 | 48 | 4 | 829 | |
| | DEKALB | 500,750 | | 13 | 161 | 736 | 666 | 6,801 | 14,625 | 1,993 | 146 | 25,141 | |
| | DOUGLAS | 63,398 | | 4 | 8 | 22 | 116 | 524 | 998 | 175 | 12 | 1,859 | |
| | FAYETTE | 39,162 | | 0 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 219 | 451 | 34 | 6 | 736 | |
| | FORSYTH | 31,228 | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 217 | 520 | 65 | 5 | 836 | |
| | FULTON | 605,524 | | 167 | 811 | 4,311 | 5,811 | 17,464 | 33,141 | 4,815 | 52 | 66,572 | |
| | GWINNETT | 205,679 | | 4 | 35 | 85 | 372 | 2,179 | 4,127 | 602 | 33 | 7,437 | |
| | HENRY | 41,522 | | 1 | 12 | 23 | 54 | 309 | 560 | 79 | 6 | 1,044 | |
| | NEWTON | 36,681 | | 4 | 7 | 18 | 79 | 339 | 707 | 44 | 3 | 1,201 | |
| | PAULDING | 28,728 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 192 | 254 | 34 | 4 | 505 | |
| | ROCKDALE | 43,652 | | 2 | 9 | 10 | 83 | 318 | 825 | 90 | 4 | 1,341 | |
| | SPALDING | 50,013 | | 5 | 32 | 71 | 220 | 628 | 1,531 | 125 | 16 | 2,628 | |
| | WALTON | 33,554 | | 0 | 2 | 10 | 37 | 290 | 462 | 20 | 3 | 824 | |
| ATLANTA GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 2,300,813 | 40.0 | 217 | 1,200 | 5,754 | 8,404 | 36,946 | 72,888 | 10,151 | 416 | 135,976 | 5,910 |
| AUGUSTA GA M.S.A. | COLUMBIA | 46,717 | | 1 | 7 | 9 | 42 | 336 | 505 | 56 | 10 | 966 | |
| | RICHMOND | 189,506 | | 18 | 95 | 332 | 340 | 2,886 | 4,753 | 484 | 31 | 8,939 | |
| | MCDUFFIE | 19,436 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 42 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 101 | |
| AUGUSTA GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 255,659 | 4.4 | 19 | 102 | 343 | 391 | 3,264 | 5,300 | 546 | 41 | 10,006 | 3,914 |
| CHATTANOOGA TN-GA M.S.A. | DADE | 12,807 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 67 | 51 | 32 | 0 | 162 | |
| | CATOOSA | 38,942 | | 0 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 237 | 358 | 78 | 7 | 703 | |
| | WALKER | 57,475 | | 3 | 5 | 18 | 34 | 467 | 698 | 66 | 6 | 1,297 | |
| CHATTANOOGA TN-GA TOTAL | | 109,224 | 1.9 | 4 | 8 | 28 | 55 | 771 | 1,107 | 176 | 13 | 2,162 | 1,979 |
| COLUMBUS GA-AL M.S.A. | CHATTAHOOCHEE | 22,281 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | MUSCOGEE | 174,322 | | 10 | 59 | 248 | 332 | 1,969 | 3,834 | 440 | 48 | 6,940 | |
| COLUMBUS GA-AL M.S.A. TOTAL | | 196,603 | 3.4 | 10 | 59 | 248 | 332 | 1,969 | 3,834 | 440 | 48 | 6,940 | 3,530 |
| MACON GA M.S.A. | BIBB | 153,755 | | 20 | 69 | 260 | 498 | 2,059 | 5,418 | 569 | 29 | 8,922 | |
| | HOUSTON | 81,712 | | 2 | 17 | 33 | 92 | 741 | 1,413 | 100 | 10 | 2,408 | |
| | JONES | 17,933 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 122 | 101 | 9 | 2 | 244 | |
| | PEACH | 20,209 | | 0 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 75 | 164 | 19 | 0 | 282 | |
| MACON GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 273,609 | 4.8 | 23 | 89 | 299 | 614 | 2,997 | 7,096 | 697 | 41 | 11,856 | 4,333 |
| SAVANNAH GA M.S.A. | CHATHAM | 207,973 | | 27 | 144 | 556 | 775 | 3,868 | 9,981 | 753 | 103 | 16,207 | |
| | EFFINGHAM | 19,760 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 96 | 120 | 17 | 4 | 250 | |
| SAVANNAH GA M.S.A. TOTAL | | 227,733 | 4.0 | 27 | 145 | 556 | 787 | 3,964 | 10,101 | 770 | 107 | 16,457 | 7,226 |
| TOTAL M.S.A.'S | 38 COUNTIES | 3,618,499 | 62.8 | 324 | 1,719 | 7,484 | 11,317 | 53,369 | 107,227 | 13,218 | 710 | 195,368 | 5,399 |
| TOTAL OUTSIDE MSA'S | 121 COUNTIES | 2,140,721 | 37.2 | 115 | 404 | 907 | 3,868 | 16,120 | 30,142 | 2,654 | 296 | 54,506 | 2,546 |
| TOTAL STATE AGENCY REPORTING | | | | 21 | 65 | 98 | 120 | 591 | 273 | 82 | 40 | 1,290 | |
| TOTAL STATE | 159 COUNTIES | 5,759,220 | 100.0 | 460 | 2,188 | 8,489 | 15,305 | 70,080 | 137,642 | 15,954 | 1,046 | 251,164 | 4,361 |

Source: Rural Development Center, Office of Planning Budget, Georgia Crime Information Center

## Table 14
## MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES, 1983

| | MURDER | RAPE | ROBBERY | AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | BURGLARY | LARCENY | MOTOR VEH THEFT | ARSON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL MSA | 9.0 | 47.5 | 206.8 | 312.8 | 1,474.9 | 2,963.3 | 365.3 | 19.6 |
| NON-MSA | 5.4 | 18.9 | 42.4 | 180.7 | 753.0 | 1,408.0 | 124.0 | 13.8 |

Source: Rural Development Center, Office of Planning and Budget, Georgia Crime Information Center.

## CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

Yearly changes in the total number and rate of Part I crimes for 1979-1983 indicate a steady increase in 1979–1981, and a decrease in 1982–1983, and a sharp decline in 1983. Examination of individual Part I crimes indicates considerable variability with one exception, that all Part I crime rates declined in 1983. The data reflect that Part I crime peaked in 1981 and then the cycle turned downward. Each Part I crime rate declined in 1982 and 1983, with the exception of Aggravated Assault which rose 7.7% in 1982 but declined by 7.2% in 1983. Clearly, Part I crime rates have declined in Georgia during the past three years.

Table 17 indicates that Georgia is consistent with the South and the rest of the nation in this type of crime cycle.

## CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Changes in crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are population dependent, the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate comparison is important since comparable groups, whether counties or states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1979–1983.

Analysis of the crime rates for all Part I crimes committed between 1979–1983 also reflect the downward trend indicated by the total numbers of reported crimes. (See Figures 14A-14B). The curve does not indicate as strong a peak as the curve for total Part I crimes. Since population is critical to the calculation of a crime rate, the change in the use of estimates for population in 1979 to the use of actual census population in 1980 may be critical. It is for this reason that caution should be exercised in making detailed analyses since calculations are heavily dependent on population estimates.

Figure 12A

## PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL

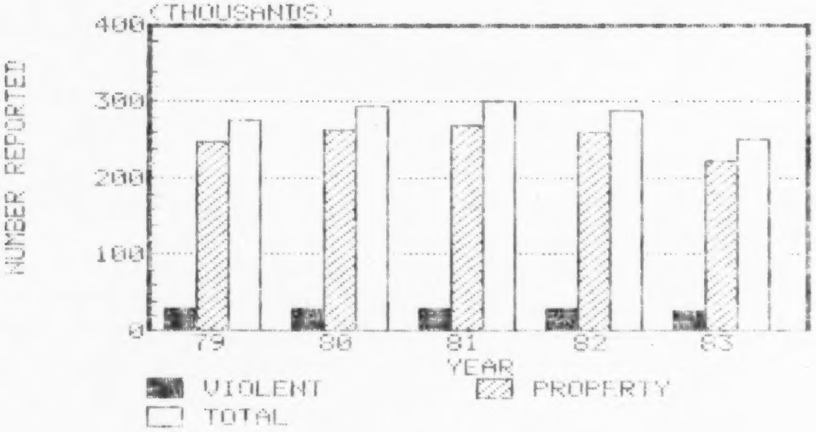


Figure 12B

## PART I CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL

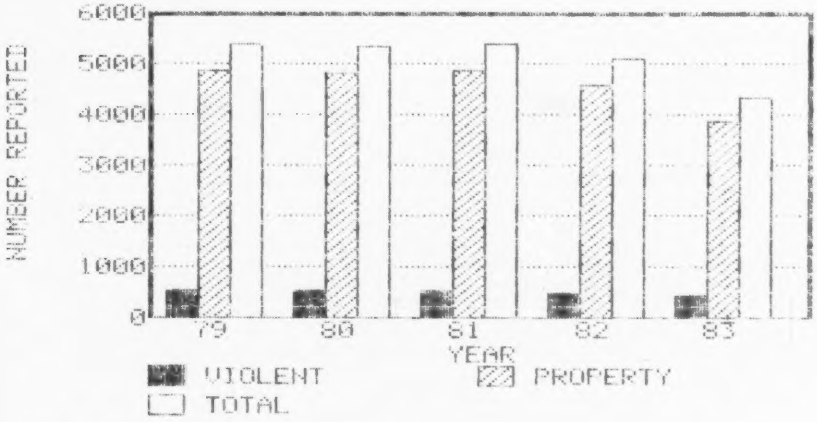


Table 15

## CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, 1979−1983

| Type of Crime | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1979 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 877 | 782 | 836 | 744 | 460 | |
| (% Change) | (20.0) | (−10.8) | (6.9) | (−11.0) | (−38.2) | (−47.5) |
| Forcible rape | 2,216 | 2,513 | 2,459 | 2,453 | 2,188 | |
| (% Change) | (14.9) | (13.4) | (−2.1) | (−0.2) | (−10.8) | (−1.3) |
| Robbery | 10,939 | 10,884 | 10,991 | 9,763 | 8,489 | |
| (% Change) | (29.4) | (−0.5) | (1.0) | (−11.2) | (−13.0) | (−22.4) |
| Aggravated assault | 14,562 | 15,624 | 15,312 | 16,484 | 15,305 | |
| (% Change) | (8.4) | (7.3) | (−2.0) | (7.7) | (−7.2) | (5.1) |
| Total violent crime | 28,594 | 29,803 | 29,598 | 29,444 | 26,442 | |
| (% Change) | (16.5) | (4.2) | (−0.7) | (−0.5) | (−10.2) | (−7.5) |
| Burglary | 81,579 | 88,328 | 88,822 | 82,256 | 70,080 | |
| (% Change) | (8.7) | (8.3) | (0.6) | (−7.4) | (−14.8) | (−14.1) |
| Larceny | 145,758 | 154,567 | 162,368 | 158,935 | 137,642 | |
| (% Change) | (16.7) | (6.0) | (5.0) | (−2.1) | (−13.4) | (−5.6) |
| Motor vehicle | 21,304 | 19,891 | 18,061 | 17,765 | 15,954 | |
| theft | (17.5) | (−6.7) | (−9.2) | (−1.6) | (−10.2) | (−25.1) |
| *Arson | --- | 1,189 | 1,240 | 1,154 | 1,046 | |
| (% Change) | --- | --- | (4.3) | (−6.9) | (−9.4) | --- |
| Total property crime | 248,641 | 263,975 | 270,491 | 260,110 | 224,722 | |
| (% Change) | (14.0) | (6.2) | (2.5) | (−3.8) | (−13.6) | (−9.4) |
| Total Part I crime | 277,235 | 293,778 | 300,089 | 289,554 | 251,164 | |
| (% Change) | (14.3) | (5.9) | (2.1) | (−3.5) | (−13.3) | (−9.4) |

*The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense was begun in 1980.

Table 16

## CHANGES IN PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1979–1983

| Type of Crime | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1979 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 17.1 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 8.0 | |
| (% Change) | (18.8) | (−16.4) | (4.9) | (−12.7) | (−39.2) | (−53.2) |
| Forcible rape | 43.3 | 46.0 | 44.2 | 43.3 | 38.0 | |
| (% Change) | (14.2) | (6.2) | (−3.9) | (−2.0) | (−12.3) | (−12.2) |
| Robbery | 213.7 | 199.2 | 197.6 | 172.5 | 147.4 | |
| (% Change) | (28.5) | (−6.8) | (−0.8) | (−12.7) | (−14.6) | (−31.0) |
| Aggravated assault | 284.5 | 285.9 | 275.3 | 291.2 | 265.8 | |
| (% Change) | (7.7) | (0.5) | (−3.7) | (5.8) | (−8.7) | (−6.6) |
| Total violent crime | 558.7 | 545.5 | 532.1 | 520.2 | 459.2 | |
| (% Change) | (15.7) | (−2.3) | (−2.5) | (−2.2) | (−11.7) | (−17.8) |
| Burglary | 1,594.0 | 1,616.8 | 1,596.8 | 1,453.2 | 1,216.9 | |
| (% Change) | (8.0) | (1.4) | (−1.2) | (−9.0) | (−16.3) | (−23.7) |
| Larceny | 2,847.9 | 2,829.3 | 2,918.3 | 2,807.9 | 2,390.1 | |
| (% Change) | (15.9) | (−0.6) | (3.1) | (3.8) | (−14.9) | (−16.1) |
| Motor vehicle theft | 416.3 | 364.1 | 324.7 | 313.9 | 277.0 | |
| (% Change) | (16.8) | (−12.5) | (−10.8) | (−3.3) | (−11.7) | (−33.5) |
| *Arson | — | 21.7 | 22.3 | 20.4 | 18.2 | |
| (% Change) | -- | — | (2.8) | (−8.5) | (−10.9) | — |
| Total property crime | 4,858.2 | 4,831.9 | 4,862.9 | 4,595.2 | 3,902.2 | |
| (% Change) | (13.3) | (−0.5) | (0.6) | (−5.5) | (−15.1) | (−19.7) |
| Total Part I crime | 5,416.9 | 5,377.5 | 5,395.0 | 5,115.4 | 4,361.4 | |
| (% Change) | (13.5) | (−0.7) | (0.3) | (−5.2) | (−14.7) | (−19.5) |

* The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.

Table 17

## PART I CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1979–1983

| | 1979 | % Change | 1980 | % Change | 1981 | % Change | 1982 | % Change | 1983 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 277,235 | +14.3 | 293,778 | +5.9 | 300,089 | +2.1 | 289,554 | −3.5 | 251,164 | −13.2 |
| South | 3,722,110 | +10.3 | 4,166,832 | +11.9 | 4,266,751 | +1.4 | 4,220,401 | −0.2 | 3,932,209 | −6.8 |
| Nation | 12,152,730 | +9.1 | 13,295,399 | +9.4 | 13,290,256 | −0.03 | 12,857,218 | −3.3 | 11,955,815 | −7.0 |

NOTE: Inclusion of arson as a Part I crime began in 1980.

Source: FBI UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center.

Table 18

## CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1979–1983

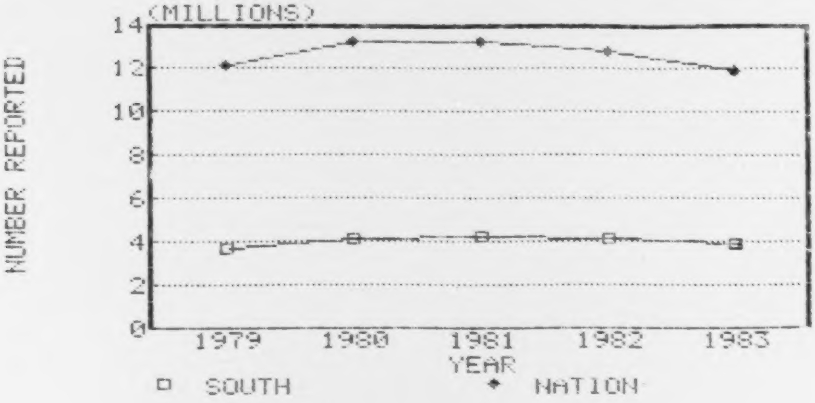
| | Georgia | | South | | Nation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Crime** | **1979** | **1983** | **1979** | **1983*** | **1979** | **1983*** |
| Murder | 877 | 460 | 9,082 | 8,322 | 21,456 | 19,121 |
| (% Change) | (−47.5) | | (−8.4) | | (−10.9) | |
| Forcible rape | 2,216 | 2,188 | 25,881 | 27,311 | 75,989 | 76,985 |
| (% Change) | (−1.3) | | (5.5) | | (1.3) | |
| Robbery | 10,939 | 8,489 | 124,203 | 135,559 | 466,881 | 488,568 |
| (% Change) | (−22.4) | | (9.1) | | (4.6) | |
| Aggravated assault | 14,562 | 15,305 | 219,231 | 242,142 | 614,213 | 630,541 |
| (% Change) | (5.1) | | (10.5) | | (2.7) | |
| Total violent crime | 28,594 | 26,442 | 378,397 | 413,334 | 1,117,539 | 1,215,215 |
| (% Change) | (−7.5) | | (9.2) | | (8.7) | |
| Burglary | 81,579 | 70,080 | 1,063,365 | 1,069,672 | 3,299,484 | 3,073,986 |
| (% Change) | (−14.1) | | (0.6) | | (−6.8) | |
| Larceny | 145,758 | 137,642 | 2,009,124 | 2,186,414 | 6,577,518 | 6,681,203 |
| (% Change) | (−5.6) | | (8.8) | | (1.6) | |
| Motor vehicle theft | 21,304 | 15,954 | 271,224 | 262,789 | 1,097,189 | 985,411 |
| (% Change) | (−25.1) | | (−3.1) | | (−10.2) | |
| Total property crime | 248,641 | 223,676 | 2,988,213 | 3,518,875 | 10,974,191 | 10,740,600 |
| (% Change) | (−10.0) | | (17.8) | | (−2.1) | |
| Total Part I crime | 277,235 | 250,118 | 3,302,089 | 3,932,209 | 12,152,730 | 11,955,815 |
| (% Change) | (−9.8) | | (19.1) | | (−1.6) | |

Arson collection as a Part I offense began in 1980. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table.

* (Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13

## PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983, GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION



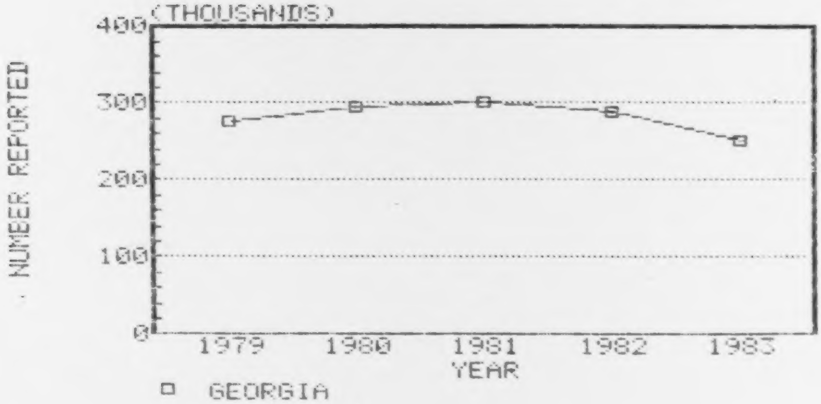


Table 19

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA, 1979–1983

| Year | Population | Percentage Change | Number of Part I Crimes | Percentage Change | Part I Crime Rate | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 5,118,000 | 0.6 | 277,235 | 14.3 | 5,416.9 | 13.5 |
| 1980 | 5,463,105 | 6.7* | 293,778 | 5.9 | 5,377.5 | −0.7 |
| 1981 | 5,562,354 | 1.8 | 300,089 | 2.1 | 5,395.0 | 0.3 |
| 1982 | 5,660,472 | 1.8 | 289,554 | −3.5 | 5,115.4 | −5.2 |
| 1983 | 5,758,843 | 1.7 | 251,164 | −13.3 | 4,361.4 | −14.7 |

*The large increase in population from 1979 to 1980 results from the use of population estimates for 1976–1979 and actual U.S. Census population for 1980.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates.

Figure 14A

## PART I REPORTED CRIMES, 1979 - 1983

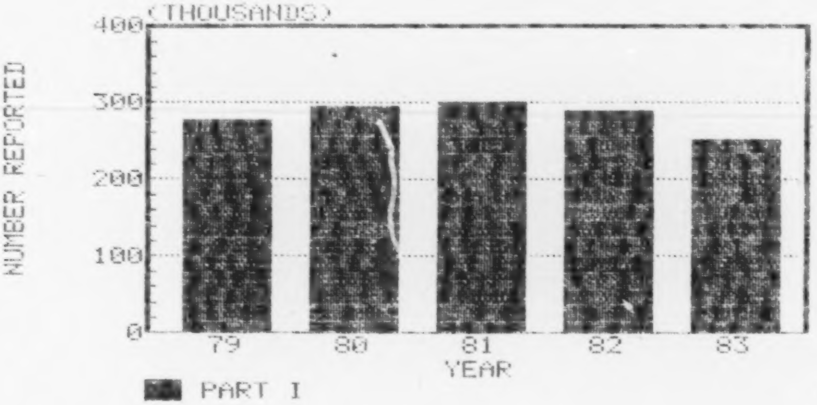
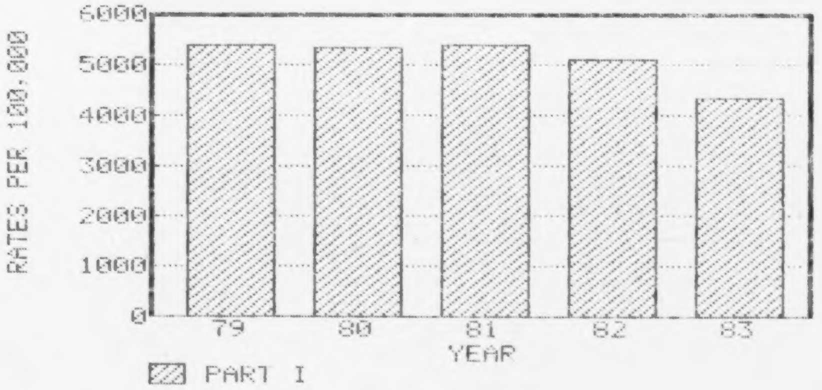


Figure 14B

## PART I CRIME RATES, PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1979 - 1983



## PROFILE OF PART II CRIMES IN GEORGIA

Part II crimes have increased steadily from 1979 to 1983 except for 1982 (See Table 20). In 1983, DUI (Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol) continued to be the most frequent Part II offense committed, followed by vandalism (See Table 21).

Unlike Part I crimes, Part II crimes are not registering the decline demonstrated over the past 5 years (See Figure 15). Because of the seriousness of Part I crimes, they are more likely to be reported: however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Part II crimes has resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting of these crimes. Included in these are narcotics offenses, DUI, violations and crimes against children which embody several categories including other sex offenses, family offenses, and rape involving juveniles. (Note: Rape is a Part I offense).

Highlighted in this section are analyses of arrests for drug law violations and crimes against children. DUI is analyzed in the traffic enforcement section.

Table 20

### PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES, 1979 – 1983

| PART II CRIMES | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 20077 | 22078 | 23324 | 23151 | 23285 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 5839 | 6185 | 7126 | 6832 | 6687 |
| Fraud | 20196 | 19422 | 18065 | 18577 | 15677 |
| Embezzlement | 726 | 686 | 662 | 633 | 695 |
| Stolen Property | [illegible] | 1119 | 1186 | 1052 | 1257 |
| Vandalism | 35915 | 36349 | 38201 | 34913 | 37379 |
| Weapons Violation | 1335 | 1381 | 1665 | 1630 | 2338 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 230 | 238 | 211 | 317 | 1013 |
| Other Sex Offense | 2678 | 2755 | 2734 | 2937 | 3549 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 8792 | 9680 | 11395 | 10462 | 10568 |
| Gambling | 328 | 311 | 320 | 283 | 365 |
| Family Offense | 2784 | 2862 | 2728 | 2818 | 2818 |
| DUI | 44462 | 45365 | 47477 | 50357 | 54418 |
| Liquor Laws | 877 | 949 | 1289 | 1497 | 2367 |
| Drunkenness | 23983 | 24519 | 22834 | 19840 | 20307 |
| Public Disturbance | 14013 | 12884 | 13290 | 13452 | 19880 |
| Vagrancy | 291 | 411 | 637 | 546 | 229 |
| Other Offense | 29031 | 30826 | 29375 | 29661 | 35178 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 108 | 116 | 208 | 184 | 214 |
| Runaway | 3390 | 3407 | 3168 | 2812 | 3474 |
| Total | 215916 | 221543 | 225895 | 221954 | 241698 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 15

### REPORTED PART II CRIME INCIDENTS, 1979 - 1983

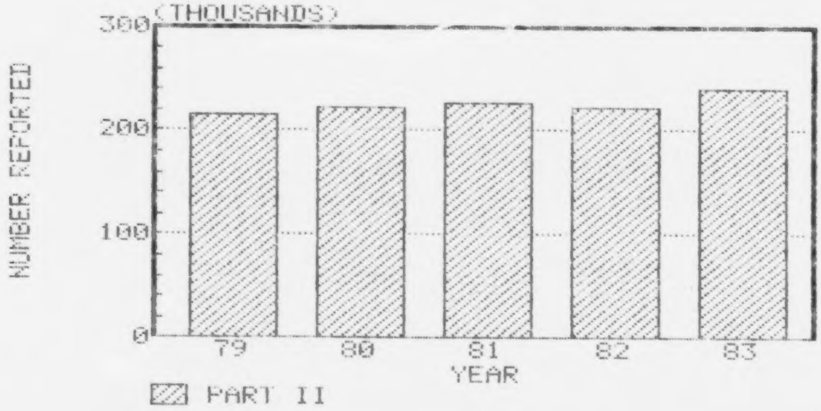


TABLE 21

## PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES STATEWIDE 1982 – 1983

| Part II Crimes | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 23151 | 10.4 | 23285 | 9.6 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 6832 | 3.1 | 6687 | 2.8 |
| Fraud | 18577 | 8.4 | 15677 | 6.5 |
| Embezzlement | 633 | 0.3 | 695 | 0.3 |
| Stolen Property | 1052 | 0.5 | 1257 | 0.5 |
| Vandalism | 34913 | 15.7 | 37379 | 15.5 |
| Weapons Violation | 1630 | 0.7 | 2338 | 1.0 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 317 | 0.1 | 1013 | 0.4 |
| Other Sex Offense | 2937 | 1.3 | 3549 | 1.5 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 10462 | 4.7 | 10568 | 4.4 |
| Gambling | 283 | 0.1 | 365 | 0.2 |
| Family Offense | 2818 | 1.3 | 2818 | 1.2 |
| DUI | 50357 | 22.7 | 54418 | 22.5 |
| Liquor Laws | 1497 | 0.7 | 2367 | 1.0 |
| Drunkenness | 19840 | 8.9 | 20307 | 8.4 |
| Public Disturbance | 13452 | 6.1 | 19880 | 8.2 |
| Vagrancy | 546 | 0.2 | 229 | 0.1 |
| Other Offense | 29661 | 13.4 | 35178 | 14.6 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 184 | 0.1 | 214 | 0.1 |
| Runaway | 2812 | 1.3 | 3474 | 1.4 |
| Total | 221954 | 100.0 | 241698 | 100.2 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

## CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1979 – 1983

Though there are a few general Uniform Crime Reporting categories that single out and highlight crimes against children, it is possible to analyze much of the specific offense and arrest information to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these apply to children and those arrested for such crimes. (Note: Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available.)

The total offenses in these categories for 1979 – 1983 do not exhibit the same decline as the pattern for total offenses reported during the same period. The reported number of these particular offenses has been steadily increasing each year since 1979, while the totals for all crimes combined peaked in 1981 and have been steadily declining.

One theory for the increase in crimes of this type is that increased public attention has been focused on crimes where children are victims. Certain major cases such as the kidnap - murder of Adam Walsh of Florida in 1981 and numerous missing children cases have focused both public and legislative attention on crimes against children.

This increased awareness possibly caused greater sensitivity to such crimes and a greater tendency by the public to report such crimes.

Table 22A

## REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1979 – 1983

| CRIME | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rape* | 44 | 70 | 70 | 86 | 85 |
| Kidnapping** | 70 | 106 | 92 | 90 | 99 |
| Sex Offense*** | 567 | 635 | 625 | 755 | 832 |
| Cruelty Towards Child | 382 | 446 | 477 | 692 | 749 |
| Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor | 291 | 337 | 410 | 374 | 471 |
| Child Neglect | 1,901 | 1,921 | 2,180 | 1,872 | 1,721 |
| Total | 3,255 | 3,515 | 3,854 | 3,869 | 3,957 |

Table 22B

## REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1979 – 1983

| Crime | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rape* | | | | | |
| Female | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Male | 5 | 26 | 29 | 42 | 35 |
| Kidnapping** | | | | | |
| Female | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Male | 8 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 12 |
| Sex Offense*** | | | | | |
| Female | 10 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 20 |
| Male | 341 | 357 | 360 | 423 | 564 |
| Cruelty Towards Child | | | | | |
| Female | 47 | 70 | 66 | 107 | 111 |
| Male | 146 | 193 | 173 | 226 | 221 |
| Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor | | | | | |
| Female | 96 | 87 | 88 | 92 | 141 |
| Male | 440 | 419 | 455 | 440 | 568 |
| Child Neglect | | | | | |
| Female | 42 | 63 | 80 | 66 | 82 |
| Male | 3,564 | 3,791 | 4,269 | 4,103 | 3,790 |
| Total | 4,699 | 5,030 | 5,536 | 5,530 | 5,547 |

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charges of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with girl, homosexual act with boy, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform crime reporting data base, GCIC

## ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

### Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful as measures of law enforcement activity and the official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody; rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the makeup of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex, and race of offenders.

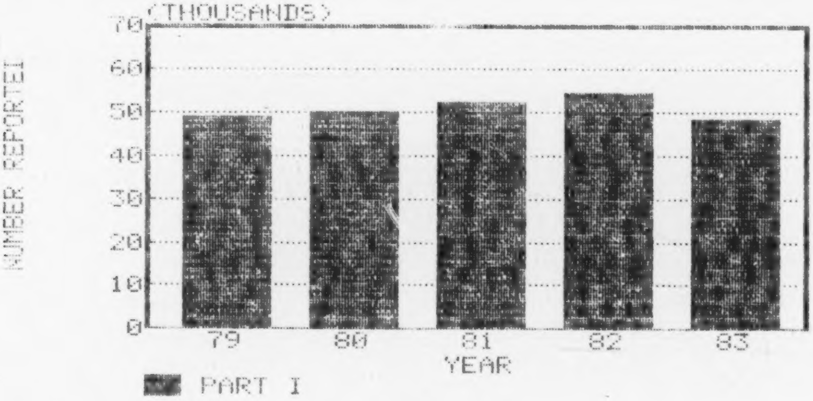
The arrest data shown here reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

### Profile of Part I Arrest Trends

During the period 1979−1983, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Part I crimes dropped 1.2 percent. Excluding 1983, increases in reported arrests were recorded for all other years during the period. The number of arrests increased for forcible rape (7.3%), aggravated assault (4.8%), and larceny (7.2%). Decreases were reported for murder (−22.8%), robbery (−7.2%), burglary (−16.7%), and motor vehicle theft (−32.5%) (See Table 23). Still, arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crimes, 19.3 percent overall (See Table 24).

Figure 16

**REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983**



### Profile of Persons Arrested

Generally, young people aged 17-26 are arrested more frequently than other age groups for both violent and property crimes with the exceptions of murder and aggravated assault. According to population estimates, the number of persons in the 17−26 age group has fallen by approximately one percent from 1980 to 1983. During the same period of time, the arrest rate for this age group has fallen from 54.3 percent of total arrests to 51.4 percent of total arrests (See Table 25). These data would seem to indicate, as some criminologists have maintained, that young persons are more prone to commit a crime. Therefore, as the percent of youthful population decreases, the overall crime rate will also decrease. (Care should be exercised in placing too much emphasis on the population factor.)

In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. See Table 26 for arrests by age, sex, and race.

### Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes:

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1983, juveniles accounted for 8.2% of all arrests for Part I crimes. This represents a decline of 4.0% from 12.2% in 1979. Although a slight increase in their percentage of total arrests was noted for 1983, the numbers of juvenile arrests have declined over the 1979− 1983 period (See Table 25).

Juveniles represent the lowest percentages of arrests rates for each category of Part I crime (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are being arrested for few violent crimes as compared to property crimes such as burglary and larceny.

Note: Population estimates are based upon extrapolations of projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

## PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES
## 1979 – 1983

| Type of Crime | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1979 * 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 764 | 611 | 748 | 668 | 590 | |
| (% Change) | (11.5) | (−20.0) | (22.4) | (−10.7) | (−11.7) | (−22.8) |
| Forcible rape | 860 | 875 | 935 | 869 | 923 | |
| (% Change) | (4.1) | (1.7) | (6.9) | (−7.1) | (6.2) | (7.3) |
| Robbery | 2,884 | 2,764 | 2,998 | 2,934 | 2,677 | |
| (% Change) | (5.9) | (−4.1) | (8.5) | (−2.1) | (−8.8) | (−7.2) |
| Aggravated assault | 8,311 | 8.950 | 8.885 | 9.662 | 8,706 | |
| (% Change) | (2.9) | (7.7) | (−.7) | (8.7) | (−9.9) | (4.8) |
| Total violent crime arrests | 12,819 | 13,200 | 13,566 | 14,133 | 12,896 | |
| (% Change) | (4.1) | (3.0) | (2.8) | (4.2) | (−8.8) | (0.6) |
| Burglary | 10,243 | 10,976 | 10,748 | 10,844 | 8,530 | |
| (% Change) | (−2.8) | (7.1) | (2.1) | (0.9) | (−21.3) | (−16.7) |
| Larceny | 23,222 | 23,346 | 25,556 | 27,414 | 24,885 | |
| (% Change) | (9.5) | (0.5) | (9.5) | (7.3) | (−9.2) | (7.2) |
| Motor vehicle theft | 2,841 | 2,543 | 2,325 | 2,187 | 1,918 | |
| (% Change) | (6.5) | (−10.5) | (−8.6) | (−5.9) | (−12.3) | (−32.5) |
| Arson | — | 291 | 383 | 366 | 291 | — |
| (% Change) | — | | (31.6) | (−4.4) | (−20.5) | — |
| Total property crime | 36,306 | 37,156 | 39,012 | 40,811 | 35,624 | |
| (% Change) | (5.5) | (2.3) | (5.0) | (4.6) | (−12.7) | (−1.9) |
| Total Part I crime | 49,125 | 50,356 | 52,578 | 54,944 | 48,520 | |
| (% Change) | (5.2) | (2.5) | (4.4) | (4.5) | (−11.7) | (−1.2) |

* A portion of increase in the percent change from 1979 to 1983 in total Part I crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be −2.7).

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 24

# COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS

## 1979 – 1983

| Type Crime | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Reported | Number Arrests | Number Reported | Number Arrests | Number Reported | Number Arrests | Number Reported | Number Arrests | Number Reported | Number Arrests |
| Murder | 877<br>(87.1)* | 764 | 782<br>(78.1)* | 611 | 836<br>(89.5)* | 748 | 744<br>(89.8)* | 668 | 460<br>(128.3)* | 590 |
| Forcible rape | 2,216<br>(38.8) | 860 | 2,513<br>(34.8) | 875 | 2,459<br>(38.0) | 935 | 2,453<br>(35.4) | 869 | 2,188<br>(42.2) | 923 |
| Robbery | 10,939<br>(26.3) | 2,884 | 10,884<br>(25.3) | 2,764 | 10,991<br>(27.3) | 2,998 | 9,763<br>(30.1) | 2,934 | 8,489<br>(31.5) | 2,677 |
| Aggravated assault | 14,562<br>(57.0) | 8,311 | 15,624<br>(57.2) | 8,950 | 15,312<br>(58.0) | 8,885 | 16,484<br>(58.6) | 9,662 | 15,305<br>(56.9) | 8,706 |
| Total violent crime | 28,594<br>(44.8) | 12,819 | 29,803<br>(44.2) | 13,200 | 29,598<br>(45.8) | 13,566 | 29,444<br>(48.0) | 14,133 | 26,442<br>(48.8) | 12,896 |
| Burglary | 81,579<br>(12.5) | 10,243 | 88,328<br>(12.4) | 10,976 | 88,822<br>(12.1) | 10,748 | 82,256<br>(13.2) | 10,844 | 70,080<br>(12.2) | 8,530 |
| Larceny | 145,758<br>(15.9) | 23,222 | 154,567<br>(15.1) | 23,346 | 162,368<br>(15.7) | 25,556 | 158,935<br>(17.2) | 27,414 | 137,642<br>(18.1) | 24,885 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 21,304<br>(13.3) | 2,841 | 19,891<br>(12.7) | 2,543 | 18,061<br>(12.9) | 2,325 | 17,765<br>(12.3) | 2,187 | 15,954<br>(12.00) | 1,918 |
| Arson | | | 1,189<br>(24.4) | 291 | 1,240<br>(30.9) | 383 | 1,154<br>(31.7) | 366 | 1,046<br>(27.8) | 291 |
| Total property crime | 248,641<br>(14.6) | 36,306 | 263,975<br>(14.1) | 37,156 | 270,491<br>(14.4) | 39,012 | 260,110<br>(15.7) | 40,811 | 224,722<br>(15.9) | 35,624 |
| Total Part I crime | 277,235<br>(17.7) | 49,125 | 293,778<br>(17.1) | 50,356 | 300,089<br>(17.5) | 52,578 | 289,554<br>(19.0) | 54,944 | 251,164<br>(19.3) | 48,520 |

* Percent of arrest/crimes.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 25

## GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES
## 1979 – 1983, BY AGE GROUP

| **Age Group** | **1979** | | **1980** | | **1981** | | **1982** | | **1983** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 – 16 | 5,993 | 12.2% | 5,137 | 10.2% | 4,417 | 8.4% | 4,340 | 7.9% | 3,979 | 8.2% |
| 17 – 21 | 16,162 | 32.9% | 16,567 | 32.9% | 17,035 | 32.4% | 17,032 | 31.0% | 14,653 | 30.2% |
| 22 – 26 | 10,071 | 20.5% | 10,776 | 21.4% | 11,410 | 21.7% | 11,868 | 21.6% | 10,286 | 21.2% |
| 27 – 31 | 6,435 | 13.1% | 6,798 | 13.5% | 7,571 | 14.4% | 8,187 | 14.9% | 7,423 | 15.3% |
| 32 – 36 | 3,586 | 7.3% | 3,827 | 7.6% | 4,469 | 8.5% | 5,275 | 9.6% | 4,658 | 9.6% |
| 37 + | 6,878 | 14.0% | 7,251 | 14.4% | 7,676 | 14.6% | 8,242 | 15.0% | 7,521 | 15.5% |
| Total | 49,125 | 100.0% | 50,356 | 100.0% | 52,578 | 100.0% | 54,944 | 100.0% | 48,520 | 100.0% |

Note: The inclusion of arson as a Part I Offense began in 1980.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 17A

### PART I CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1979

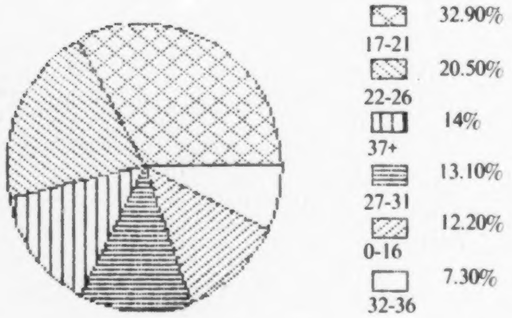


Figure 17B

### PART I CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1983

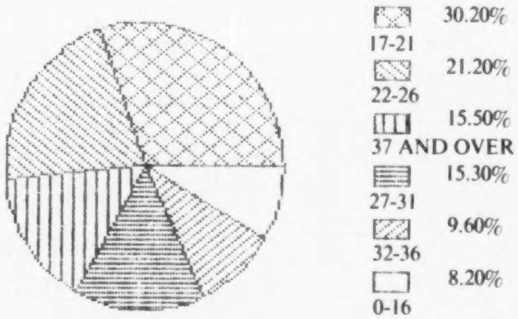


Table 26

## PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1983

| | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Crime** | **16 and Under** | **17–21** | **22–26** | **27–31** | **32–36** | **37 and Over** |
| Murder | 2.4% | 16.3% | 22.7% | 22.7% | 11.5% | 24.4% |
| Forcible rape | 3.4 | 23.5 | 30.0 | 18.0 | 10.1 | 15.1 |
| Robbery | 4.1 | 32.2 | 27.9 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 8.4 |
| Aggravated assault | 2.7 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 18.6 | 13.5 | 26.9 |
| Total violent crime | 3.0 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 22.1 |
| Burglary | 11.2 | 41.2 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Larceny | 10.0 | 30.8 | 20.0 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 15.2 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 6.6 | 37.9 | 21.0 | 12.9 | 8.8 | 12.9 |
| Arson | 8.2 | 23.7 | 14.8 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 25.8 |
| Total property crime | 10.1 | 33.6 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 8.6 | 13.1 |
| Total Part I crime | 8.2 | 30.2 | 21.2 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 15.6 |

| **Type** | **SEX** | | **RACE** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime** | **Male** | **Female** | **White** | **Non-white** |
| Murder | 82.5% | 17.5% | 35.4% | 64.6% |
| Forcible rape | 98.8 | 1.2 | 30.4 | 69.6 |
| Robbery | 91.1 | 8.9 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| Aggravated assault | 80.6 | 19.4 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| Total violent crime | 84.2 | 15.8 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Burglary | 93.8 | 6.2 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| Larceny | 70.6 | 29.4 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 91.8 | 8.2 | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| Arson | 83.8 | 16.2 | 58.4 | 41.6 |
| Total property crime | 77.4 | 22.6 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Total Part I crime | 79.2 | 20.8 | 42.6 | 57.4 |

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 27

## ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1983

| Type Crime | Total Arrest Rates | AGE<br>16 and Under | 17–21 | 22–26 | 27–31 | 32–36 | 37 and Over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 10.2 | .9 | 18.5 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 15.0 | 6.6 |
| Forcible rape | 16.2 | 2.0 | 41.7 | 54.2 | 33.3 | 20.5 | 6.3 |
| Robbery | 46.5 | 7.0 | 165.8 | 146.2 | 92.6 | 59.6 | 10.3 |
| Aggravated assault | 151.2 | 14.9 | 285.8 | 362.4 | 324.9 | 259.4 | 106.7 |
| Total violent crime | 223.9 | 24.8 | 511.9 | 589.1 | 477.7 | 354.8 | 129.9 |
| Burglary | 148.1 | 60.2 | 676.3 | 360.0 | 219.7 | 123.3 | 25.9 |
| Larceny | 432.1 | 157.3 | 1,472.7 | 974.1 | 736.7 | 508.8 | 172.8 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 33.3 | 8.0 | 139.8 | 78.5 | 49.8 | 37.1 | 11.3 |
| Arson | 5.1 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Total property crime | 618.6 | 227.0 | 2,302.2 | 1,421.0 | 1,016.7 | 675.2 | 213.4 |
| Total Part I crime | 842.5 | 251.7 | 2,814.0 | 2,010.0 | 1,494.4 | 1,030.0 | 343.2 |

| Type | SEX | | RACE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crime | Male | Female | White | Non-white |
| Murder | 17.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 23.4 |
| Forcible rape | 32.7 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 39.4 |
| Robbery | 87.5 | 8.0 | 20.7 | 111.7 |
| Aggravated assault | 251.7 | 56.8 | 77.7 | 337.1 |
| Total violent crime | 389.4 | 72.0 | 101.3 | 511.6 |
| Burglary | 287.0 | 17.8 | 99.9 | 270.1 |
| Larceny | 630.2 | 245.9 | 258.3 | 871.9 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 63.2 | 5.3 | 27.5 | 48.0 |
| Arson | 8.8 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.4 |
| Total property crime | 989.2 | 270.6 | 389.8 | 1,197.4 |
| Total Part I crime | 1,378.6 | 342.6 | 491.1 | 1,709.0 |

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 28

## GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES, 1972–1983

| Year | Violent Offenses |  | Property Offenses |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Number | Rate Per 100,000 | Number | Rate Per 100,000 |
| 1972 | 4,616 | 97.80 | 13,465 | 285.28 |
| 1973 | 5,186 | 108.36 | 14,939 | 312.14 |
| 1974 | 7,180 | 147.07 | 23,799 | 487.08 |
| 1975 | 6,497 | 131.80 | 21,612 | 438.43 |
| 1976 | 5,792 | 116.21 | 20,412 | 409.55 |
| 1977 | 10,044 | 198.32 | 29,244 | 577.42 |
| 1978 | 11,694 | 230.01 | 32,200 | 633.36 |
| 1979 | 12,649 | 247.15 | 35,668 | 696.91 |
| 1980 | 13,200 | 241.62 | 37,156* | 680.12* |
| 1981 | 13,566 | 243.90 | 39,012 | 701.40 |
| 1982 | 14,133 | 249.67 | 40,811 | 720.98 |
| 1983 | 12,896 | 223.93 | 35,624 | 618.59 |

**Part I Crimes, by Race**

| Year | Violent Offenses |  | Property Offenses |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | White | Non-white | White | Non-white |
| 1972 | 1,218 | 3,562 | 5,655 | 7,958 |
| 1973 | 1,220 | 4,003 | 5,949 | 9,063 |
| 1974 | 2,051 | 5,166 | 10,198 | 13,647 |
| 1975 | 2,243 | 5,350 | 11,923 | 15,587 |
| 1976 | 2,309 | 4,508 | 11,523 | 14,584 |
| 1977 | 3,987 | 6,057 | 14,842 | 15,402 |
| 1978 | 4,676 | 7,018 | 15,312 | 16,888 |
| 1979 | 5,044 | 7,605 | 17,134 | 18,534 |
| 1980 | 5,266 | 7,919 | 18,390* | 18,711* |
| 1981 | 5,125 | 8,429 | 18,716 | 20,235 |
| 1982 | 5,245 | 8,888 | 18,858 | 21,953 |
| 1983 | 4,556 | 8,340 | 16,106 | 19,518 |

*The inclusion of arson as a Part I offense began in 1980. Some variance in crime rate will occur in comparing the yearly figures prior to 1980 thereafter as a result.
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

## PROFILE OF PART II ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Part II crimes from 1979 through 1983 followed relatively the same pattern as Part I arrests, with the exception of the years 1980–1981. Whereas Part I arrests increased every year from 1979 to 1982, Part II arrests increased from 1979 to 1980, stayed the same during 1980 and 1981, and then increased in 1982.

Both Part I and Part II arrests decreased in 1983 (See Table 29). One exception to this trend is noted in arrests for Driving Under the Influence. In spite of increased public concern with the hazards of driving while intoxicated, the numbers of arrests for DUI have increased every year from 1979 through 1983. This can be explained in part by greater attention to the problem resulting in more frequent and more accurate reporting.

## PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Part II Crimes comitted by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1979 to 1983. Considering the population factor, arrest rates for juveniles for each Part II crime were generally the lowest for each age group. (See Table 32). Of all Part II crimes, Other Offenses, Public Disturbances, and Runaways were ranked the highest of juvenile Part II arrests. Though juvenile Part I arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward higher figures for property crimes, Part II arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults are higher in 1983 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

### PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II ARRESTS, 1979–1983

| PART II CRIMES | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 15056 | 16255 | 17079 | 17452 | 16090 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 2556 | 2593 | 2965 | 3382 | 3201 |
| Fraud | 19616 | 22597 | 21344 | 22347 | 20504 |
| Embezzlement | 928 | 864 | 802 | 878 | 732 |
| Stolen Property | 2299 | 2641 | 2765 | 2785 | 2711 |
| Vandalism | 3721 | 3937 | 4019 | 3919 | 3822 |
| Weapons Violation | 2574 | 2967 | 3519 | 3622 | 3289 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 1464 | 1366 | 1037 | 1317 | 1311 |
| Other Sex Offense | 1881 | 2097 | 2023 | 2264 | 2277 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 14649 | 18089 | 19828 | 21145 | 17428 |
| Gambling | 1237 | 1071 | 840 | 886 | 830 |
| Family Offense | 4813 | 5165 | 5044 | 5273 | 5020 |
| DUI | 66098 | 68587 | 76448 | 81086 | 84552 |
| Liquor Laws | 2509 | 3504 | 3603 | 4849 | 3917 |
| Drunkenness | 53874 | 51882 | 40133 | 36424 | 30446 |
| Public Disturbance | 14627 | 14895 | 15683 | 18038 | 17236 |
| Vagrancy | 411 | 567 | 881 | 732 | 313 |
| Other Offense | 21006 | 23872 | 24859 | 29392 | 29592 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 197 | 311 | 437 | 399 | 408 |
| Runaway | 618 | 651 | 594 | 399 | 430 |
| Total | 230134 | 243911 | 243903 | 256589 | 244109 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 18

## PART II CRIME ARRESTS, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983

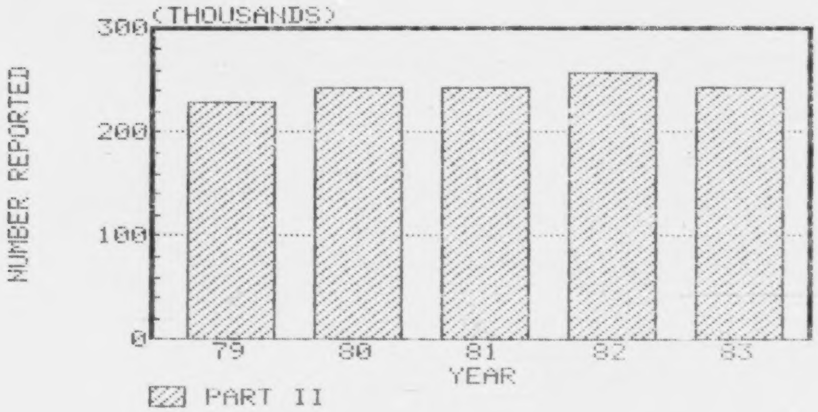


Table 30

## ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES
## 1979–1983, BY AGE GROUP

| Age Group | 1979 | | 1980 | | 1981 | | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–16 | 5,063 | 2.2% | 4,634 | 1.9% | 4,390 | 1.8% | 3,849 | 1.5% | 4,150 | 1.7% |
| 17–21 | 46,257 | 20.1% | 49,270 | 20.2% | 49,756 | 20.4% | 53,114 | 20.7% | 46,625 | 19.1% |
| 22–26 | 44,186 | 19.2% | 50,246 | 20.6% | 51,220 | 21.0% | 56,449 | 22.0% | 54,436 | 22.3% |
| 27–31 | 37,742 | 16.4% | 42,441 | 17.4% | 41,951 | 17.2% | 45,160 | 17.6% | 43,451 | 17.8% |
| 32–36 | 25,315 | 11.0% | 27,074 | 11.1% | 29,025 | 11.9% | 31,304 | 12.2% | 31,490 | 12.9% |
| 37 + | 71,571 | 31.1% | 70,246 | 28.8% | 67,561 | 27.7% | 66,713 | 26.0% | 63,957 | 26.2% |
| **Total** | 230,134 | 100.0% | 243,911 | 100.0% | 243,903 | 100.0% | 256,589 | 100.0% | 244,109 | 100.0% |

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 19A

## PART II CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1979

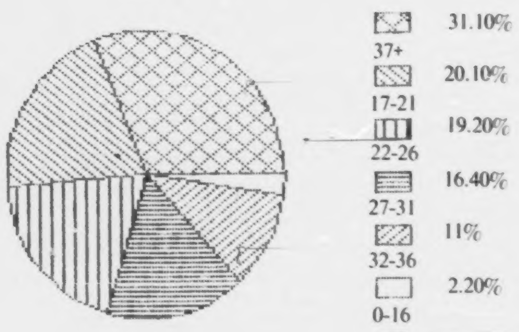


Figure 19B

## PART II CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1983

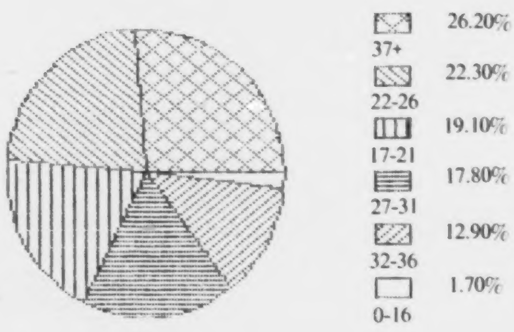


Table 31

## PART II ARRESTS BY AGE, 1983

| Type of Crime | Age 16 & Under | 17–21 | 22–26 | 27–31 | 32–36 | 37 & Above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assaults | 386 | 3,138 | 3,749 | 3,186 | 2,188 | 3,443 |
| Forgery & Counterfeiting | 45 | 848 | 903 | 615 | 371 | 419 |
| Fraud | 82 | 2,666 | 4,695 | 4,449 | 3,670 | 4,942 |
| Embezzlement | 1 | 88 | 168 | 146 | 129 | 200 |
| Stolen Property | 92 | 718 | 640 | 458 | 307 | 496 |
| Vandalism | 260 | 1,085 | 852 | 650 | 417 | 558 |
| Weapons Violation | 112 | 595 | 688 | 638 | 457 | 799 |
| Prostitution & Commercial Vice | 13 | 376 | 423 | 260 | 110 | 129 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 77 | 469 | 496 | 392 | 287 | 556 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 244 | 4,793 | 5,559 | 3,538 | 1,795 | 1,499 |
| Gambling | 4 | 105 | 137 | 142 | 113 | 329 |
| Family Offenses | 190 | 402 | 1,155 | 1,305 | 1,064 | 904 |
| DUI (Drug & Alcohol) | 338 | 15,896 | 19,109 | 14,543 | 10,992 | 23,674 |
| Liquor Laws | 239 | 1,230 | 462 | 427 | 364 | 1,195 |
| Drunkenness | 396 | 3,562 | 4,536 | 4,567 | 3,532 | 13,853 |
| Public Disturbance | 552 | 4,067 | 3,895 | 2,948 | 1,999 | 3,775 |
| Vagrancy | 13 | 60 | 71 | 39 | 39 | 91 |
| All Other Offenses | 621 | 6,777 | 7,220 | 5,534 | 3,640 | 5,800 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 41 | 153 | 74 | 49 | 44 | 47 |
| Runaway | 415 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 4,121 | 47,041 | 54,832 | 43,887 | 31,518 | 62,710 |

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 32

## PART II ARRESTS RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1983, BY AGE

| Type of Crime | Total Arrest Rates | 16 & Under | 17–21 | 22–26 | 27–31 | 32–36 | 37 & Above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assaults | 279 | 24 | 604 | 734 | 640 | 484 | 157 |
| Forgery & Counterfeiting | 56 | 3 | 163 | 177 | 123 | 82 | 19 |
| Fraud | 356 | 5 | 513 | 919 | 893 | 811 | 225 |
| Embezzlement | 13 | 0 | 17 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 9 |
| Stolen Property | 47 | 6 | 138 | 125 | 92 | 68 | 23 |
| Vandalism | 66 | 16 | 209 | 167 | 131 | 92 | 25 |
| Weapons Violation | 57 | 7 | 114 | 135 | 128 | 101 | 36 |
| Prostitution & Commercial Vice | 23 | 1 | 72 | 83 | 52 | 24 | 6 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 40 | 5 | 90 | 97 | 79 | 63 | 25 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 303 | 15 | 922 | 1,088 | 710 | 397 | 68 |
| Gambling | 14 | 0 | 20 | 27 | 29 | 25 | 15 |
| Family Offenses | 87 | 12 | 77 | 226 | 262 | 235 | 41 |
| DUI (Drugs & Alcohol) | 1,468 | 21 | 3,058 | 3,741 | 2,920 | 2,430 | 1,079 |
| Liquor Laws | 68 | 15 | 237 | 90 | 86 | 80 | 54 |
| Drunkenness | 529 | 25 | 685 | 888 | 917 | 781 | 631 |
| Public Disturbance | 299 | 35 | 782 | 762 | 592 | 442 | 172 |
| Vagrancy | 5 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| All Other Offenses | 514 | 39 | 1,304 | 1,413 | 1,111 | 805 | 264 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 7 | 3 | 29 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| Runaway | 7 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Arrest Rates | 4,239 | 260 | 9,049 | 10,734 | 8,812 | 6,966 | 2,857 |

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 33

## REPORTED PART II ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1983

| Part II Crimes | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | White | Percent | Non-White | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 13597 | 84.5 | 2493 | 15.5 | 8835 | 54.9 | 7255 | 45.1 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 2212 | 69.1 | 989 | 30.9 | 1594 | 49.8 | 1607 | 50.2 |
| Fraud | 11292 | 55.1 | 9212 | 44.9 | 12980 | 63.3 | 7524 | 36.7 |
| Embezzlement | 599 | 81.8 | 133 | 18.2 | 479 | 65.4 | 253 | 34.6 |
| Stolen Property | 2358 | 87.0 | 353 | 13.0 | 1330 | 49.1 | 1381 | 50.9 |
| Vandalism | 3253 | 85.1 | 569 | 14.9 | 2189 | 57.3 | 1633 | 42.7 |
| Weapons Violation | 2974 | 90.4 | 315 | 9.6 | 1284 | 39.0 | 2005 | 61.0 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 549 | 41.9 | 762 | 58.1 | 462 | 35.2 | 849 | 64.8 |
| Other Sex Offense | 2124 | 93.3 | 153 | 6.7 | 1435 | 63.0 | 842 | 37.0 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 14657 | 84.1 | 2771 | 15.9 | 9969 | 57.2 | 7459 | 42.8 |
| Gambling | 736 | 88.7 | 94 | 11.3 | 110 | 13.3 | 720 | 86.7 |
| Family Offense | 4773 | 95.1 | 247 | 4.9 | 2313 | 46.1 | 2707 | 53.9 |
| DUI | 74152 | 87.7 | 10400 | 12.3 | 66120 | 78.2 | 18432 | 21.8 |
| Liquor Laws | 3339 | 85.2 | 578 | 14.8 | 1996 | 51.0 | 1921 | 49.0 |
| Drunkenness | 27476 | 90.2 | 2970 | 9.8 | 19148 | 63.0 | 11298 | 37.0 |
| Public Disturbance | 13306 | 77.2 | 3930 | 22.8 | 7427 | 43.1 | 9809 | 56.9 |
| Vagrancy | 258 | 82.4 | 55 | 17.6 | 87 | 27.8 | 226 | 72.2 |
| Other Offense | 25405 | 85.9 | 4187 | 14.1 | 16169 | 54.6 | 13423 | 45.3 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 327 | 80.1 | 81 | 19.9 | 186 | 45.6 | 222 | 54.4 |
| Runaway | 159 | 37.0 | 270 | 63.0 | 308 | 71.6 | 122 | 28.4 |
| Total | 203546 | 83.4 | 40563 | 16.6 | 154421 | 63.3 | 89688 | 36.7 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

## DRUG VIOLATIONS 1979–1983

Though violations of drug laws are not Part I offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from the level of the street sale to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

From 1979 through 1982, arrests for drug violations in Georgia steadily increased in number from 14,649 to 21,145 while dropping in 1983 to 17,428. This figure still represents an increase of 19% over the total for 1979 (See Table 34).

Each year from 1979 to 1983 persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, though in 1982 and 1983 marijuana related arrests declined.

During the same period, increases were noted in arrests for Cocaine (364.8%), Hallucinogens (173.9%), Heroin (761.5%), Narcotic Equipment (429.2%) and Synthetic Narcotics (153.4%).

The decline in the number of marijuana arrests may reflect an increased emphasis by law enforcement agencies on major points of distribution, smuggling and related corruption of public officials. The results seem to have been fewer arrests but a reduction in the amount of marijuana that is available. This same holds true with manufacturing equipment and related synthetic narcotics: law enforcement emphasis placed on manufacturing or the source of drug trafficking.

Another important trend to consider is the steady increase in arrests related to cocaine. The decline in marijuana arrests may be related to the increased popularity of cocaine among drug abusers, combined with a re-direction of law enforcement resources to the cocaine distribution networks.

Table 34

### REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE 1979 thru 1983

| | | 1979 | | 1980 | | | 1981 | | | 1982 | | | 1983 | | | 1979<br>1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rank | | % Change | Rank | | % Change | Rank | | % Change | Rank | | % Change | Rank | % Change |
| 1) | Amphetamine | 118 | 4 | 237 | 100.8 | 4 | 200 | −15.6 | 3 | 290 | 45.0 | 3 | 182 | −37.2 | 3 | 54.2 |
| 2) | Barbiturate | 93 | 5 | 128 | 37.6 | 5 | 125 | −2.3 | 5 | 205 | 64.0 | 4 | 105 | −48.8 | 8 | 12.9 |
| 3) | Cocaine | 196 | 3 | 293 | 49.5 | 2 | 454 | 54.9 | 2 | 587 | 29.3 | 2 | 911 | 55.2 | 2 | 364.8 |
| 4) | Hallucinogen | 23 | 8 | 15 | −34.8 | 9 | 24 | 60.0 | 9 | 61 | 154.2 | 8 | 63 | 3.3 | 9 | 173.9 |
| 5) | Heroin | 13 | 9 | 22 | 69.2 | 8 | 48 | 118.2 | 7 | 31 | −35.4 | 9 | 112 | 261.3 | 7 | 761.5 |
| 6) | Marijuana | 7,627 | 1 | 9,993 | 31.0 | 1 | 10,918 | 9.3 | 1 | 10,644 | −2.5 | 1 | 9,181 | −13.7 | 1 | 20.4 |
| 7) | Narcotic Equip. | 24 | 7 | 44 | 83.3 | 6 | 54 | 22.7 | 6 | 109 | 101.9 | 7 | 127 | 16.5 | 6 | 429.2 |
| 8) | Opium | 303 | 2 | 251 | −17.2 | 3 | 185 | −26.3 | 4 | 189 | 2.2 | 5 | 129 | −31.7 | 5 | −57.4 |
| 9) | Synthetic Narcotic | 58 | 6 | 30 | −48.3 | 7 | 45 | 50.0 | 8 | 127 | 182.2 | 6 | 147 | 15.7 | 4 | 153.4 |
| 10) | Free Text | 6,194 | | 7,076 | 14.2 | | 7,775 | 9.9 | | 8,902 | −14.5 | | 6,471 | −27.3 | | 4.5 |
| | Yearly Total | 14,649 | | 18,089 | 23.5 | | 19,828 | 9.6 | | 21,145 | 6.6 | | 17,428 | −17.6 | | 19.0 |

Note: Free Text - Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

## PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means. For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearance for Part I and II crimes follow very similar patterns from 1979 to 1983. Clearances rose sharply in 1982 for both Part I and Part II crimes (See Figure 20).

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for each year. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison.

Figure 20

**PART I AND PART II CLEARANCES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983**

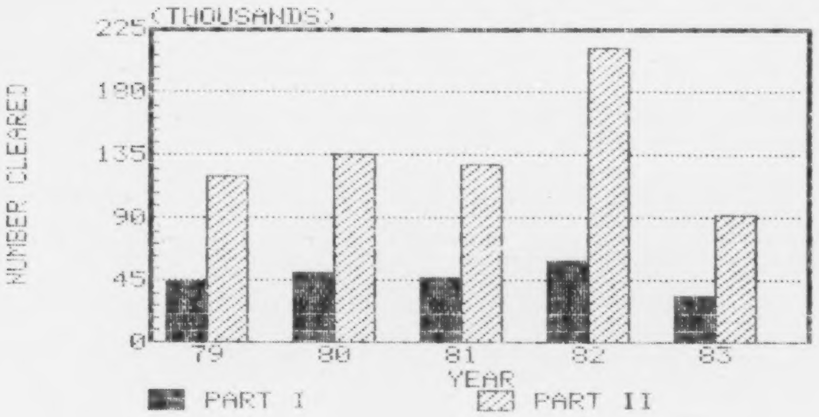


Table 35

## PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CLEARANCES, 1979–1983

| **Part I Crimes** | **1979** | **1980** | **1981** | **1982** | **1983** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder & Non-neg Man | 566 | 1729 | 546 | 562 | 345 |
| Forcible Rape | 812 | 903 | 804 | 989 | 638 |
| Robbery | 2514 | 3137 | 2876 | 3101 | 1751 |
| Aggravated Assault | 7506 | 8419 | 7331 | 9154 | 5095 |
| Burglary | 10905 | 11167 | 10862 | 12024 | 7016 |
| Larceny/Theft | 18981 | 21803 | 21205 | 30139 | 17409 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 3176 | 3716 | 2997 | 3836 | 2191 |
| Arson | * | 224 | 230 | 238 | 133 |
| Total | 44460 | 51098 | 46851 | 60043 | 34578 |

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
*Note: Arson became a Part I offense in 1980

Figure 21

## PART I CLEARANCES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983

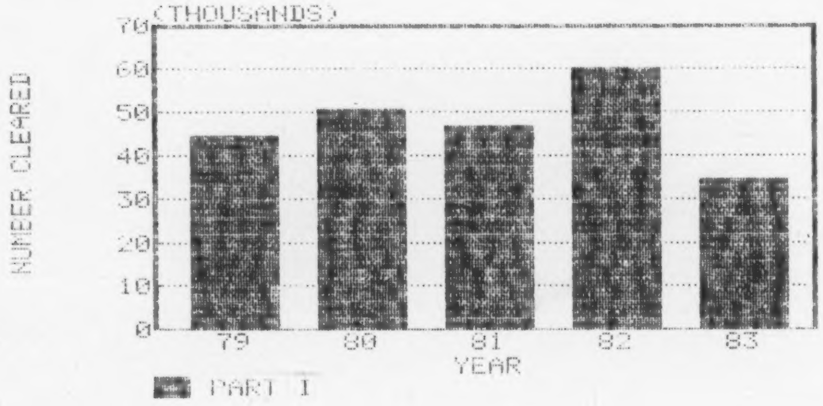


Table 36

## REPORTED PART II CLEARANCES, 1979–1983

| Part II Crimes | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 9402 | 10619 | 9105 | 11813 | 7340 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 2009 | 2351 | 2283 | 2474 | 1749 |
| Fraud | 8658 | 11461 | 8934 | 8805 | 4999 |
| Embezzlement | 221 | 236 | 1240 | 242 | 148 |
| Stolen Property | 604 | 930 | 840 | 930 | 607 |
| Vandalism | 3007 | 3426 | 3745 | 4443 | 3395 |
| Weapons Violation | 897 | 1246 | 1435 | 1435 | 858 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 122 | 202 | 148 | 209 | 159 |
| Other Sex Offense | 979 | 947 | 1090 | 1082 | 936 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 5668 | 8862 | 9733 | 9183 | 4603 |
| Gambling | 174 | 157 | 154 | 204 | 120 |
| Family Offense | 2012 | 2366 | 2504 | 2521 | 1711 |
| DUI | 46722 | 45461 | 46921 | 103848 | 33388 |
| Liquor Laws | 504 | 1189 | 823 | 1075 | 780 |
| Drunkenness | 23909 | 27087 | 21908 | 40818 | 10076 |
| Public Disturbance | 6069 | 6577 | 6467 | 7990 | 5923 |
| Vagrancy | 428 | 375 | 467 | 428 | * |
| Other Offense | 8685 | 11516 | 10217 | 12601 | 14202 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 17 | 29 | 55 | 68 | 75 |
| Runaway | 972 | 1292 | 1543 | 1408 | 1050 |
| Total | 121059 | 136329 | 129612 | 211577 | 92119 |

* Data unavailable
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 22

## PART II CLEARANCES, FIVE YEAR TREND, 1979 - 1983

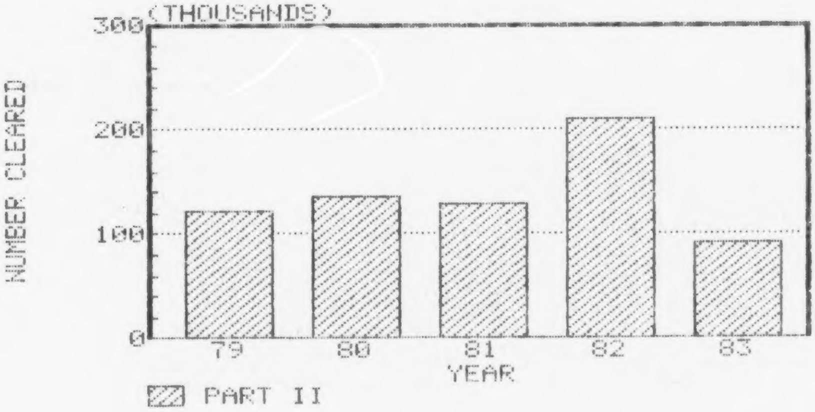


Table 37

## CLEARANCE RATES PART I CRIMES 1979–1983

| Part I Crimes | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder & Non-neg Man | 64.5 | 221.1 | 65.3 | 75.5 | 75.0 |
| Forcible Rape | 36.6 | 35.9 | 32.7 | 40.3 | 29.2 |
| Robbery | 23.0 | 28.8 | 26.2 | 31.8 | 20.6 |
| Aggravated Assault | 51.5 | 53.9 | 47.9 | 55.5 | 33.3 |
| Burglary | 13.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 10.0 |
| Larceny/Theft | 13.0 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 19.0 | 12.6 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 14.9 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 21.6 | 13.7 |
| Arson | * | 18.8 | 18.5 | 20.6 | 12.7 |
| Total | 17.5 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 20.7 | 13.8 |

* 1980 was the first year arson was included as a Part I Offense

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 38

## CLEARANCE RATES, PART II CRIMES 1979 – 1983

| Part II Crimes | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Assault | 46.8 | 48.1 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 31.5 |
| Forg-Cntrfeit | 34.4 | 38.0 | 32.0 | 36.2 | 26.2 |
| Fraud | 42.9 | 59.0 | 49.5 | 47.4 | 31.9 |
| Embezzlement | 30.4 | 34.4 | 187.3 | 38.2 | 21.3 |
| Stolen Property | 70.2 | 83.1 | 70.8 | 88.4 | 48.3 |
| Vandalism | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 9.1 |
| Weapons Violation | 67.2 | 90.2 | 86.2 | 88.0 | 36.7 |
| Prostit-Comm Vice | 53.0 | 84.9 | 70.1 | 65.9 | 15.7 |
| Other Sex Offense | 36.6 | 34.4 | 39.9 | 36.8 | 26.4 |
| Narcotic Drug Laws | 64.5 | 91.5 | 85.4 | 87.8 | 43.6 |
| Gambling | 53.0 | 50.5 | 48.1 | 72.1 | 32.9 |
| Family Offense | 72.3 | 82.7 | 91.8 | 89.5 | 60.7 |
| DUI | 105.1 | 100.2 | 98.8 | 206.2 | 61.4 |
| Liquor Laws | 57.5 | 125.3 | 63.8 | 71.8 | 33.0 |
| Drunkenness | 99.7 | 110.5 | 95.9 | 205.7 | 49.6 |
| Public Disturbance | 43.3 | 51.0 | 48.7 | 59.4 | 29.8 |
| Vagrancy | 147.1 | 91.2 | 73.3 | 78.4 | * |
| Other Offense | 29.9 | 37.4 | 34.8 | 42.5 | 40.4 |
| Curfew/Loitering | 15.7 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 37.0 | 35.0 |
| Runaway | 28.7 | 37.9 | 48.7 | 50.1 | 30.2 |
| Total | 56.1 | 61.5 | 57.4 | 95.3 | 38.1 |

* Data unavailable

Rates reflecting greater than 100% are a result of more submissions of clearances than incidents.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Part I crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41, were developed from 1982 and 1983 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1983 which, in effect, lowered some county totals.

### County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for nearly one-half of all the Part I crimes reported in Georgia in 1983. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Part I crimes reported and Part I crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Part I crimes and Part I crime rates within the individual counties, to the extent that reporting and nonreporting practices of law enforcement agenices in the several counties are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

## RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, 1983

| County | Number of Reported Part I Crimes | County | Number of Reported Part I Crimes | County | Number of Reported Part I Crimes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton | 66572 | Jackson | 554 | Morgan | 124 |
| Dekalb | 25141 | Paulding | 505 | Gilmer | 119 |
| Chatham | 16207 | Monroe | 504 | Rabun | 116 |
| Cobb | 15279 | Haralson | 469 | Randolph | 103 |
| Richmond | 8939 | Camden | 426 | McDuffie | 101 |
| Bibb | 8922 | Upson | 405 | Dawson | 96 |
| Clayton | 7755 | Worth | 372 | Pickens | 92 |
| Gwinnett | 7437 | Chattooga | 359 | Lincoln | 90 |
| Muscogee | 6940 | Meriwether | 333 | Tattnall | 89 |
| Dougherty | 6122 | Greene | 326 | Crawford | 87 |
| Clarke | 4953 | Wayne | 315 | Taylor | 77 |
| Glynn | 4582 | Elbert | 308 | Clinch | 76 |
| Lowndes | 3861 | Harris | 303 | Oglethorpe | 73 |
| Hall | 3038 | Murray | 300 | Jasper | 72 |
| Floyd | 2845 | Appling | 294 | Telfair | 65 |
| Spalding | 2628 | Toombs | 293 | Habersham | 64 |
| Carroll | 2472 | Peach | 282 | Bleckley | 61 |
| Houston | 2408 | Jefferson | 280 | Pike | 60 |
| Troup | 2186 | Macon | 275 | Atkinson | 53 |
| Whitfield | 2152 | Cook | 269 | Dodge | 53 |
| Douglas | 1859 | Lamar | 269 | Calhoun | 50 |
| Baldwin | 1658 | Berrien | 268 | Pierce | 49 |
| Tift | 1650 | Pulaski | 260 | Heard | 44 |
| Ware | 1398 | Early | 259 | Miller | 40 |
| Bulloch | 1358 | Effingham | 250 | Candler | 28 |
| Liberty | 1357 | Jones | 244 | Evans | 21 |
| Rockdale | 1341 | Terrell | 244 | Brantley | 19 |
| Walker | 1297 | Bryan | 243 | Stewart | 19 |
| Bartow | 1242 | Emanuel | 240 | Union | 16 |
| Laurens | 1237 | Brooks | 236 | Clay | 9 |
| Newton | 1201 | Franklin | 220 | Wheeler | 9 |
| Cherokee | 1191 | Seminole | 217 | Oconee | 8 |
| Thomas | 1131 | Wilkes | 215 | Schley | 8 |
| Sumter | 1126 | Lumpkin | 208 | Marion | 3 |
| Gordon | 1078 | McIntosh | 207 | Quitman | 3 |
| Henry | 1044 | Putnam | 199 | Echols | 1 |
| Crisp | 1015 | Madison | 194 | Johnson | 1 |
| Colquitt | 1011 | Charlton | 181 | Treutlen | 1 |
| Columbia | 966 | Grady | 181 | Webster | 1 |
| Forsyth | 836 | Fannin | 177 | Baker | 0 |
| Coweta | 829 | Lanier | 165 | Chattahoochee | 0 |
| Walton | 824 | Banks | 164 | Dooly | 0 |
| Fayette | 736 | Jeff Davis | 163 | Glascock | 0 |
| Decatur | 706 | Dade | 162 | Hancock | 0 |
| Catoosa | 703 | Turner | 162 | Long | 0 |
| Coffee | 668 | Bacon | 149 | Montgomery | 0 |
| Ben Hill | 663 | Butts | 147 | Talbot | 0 |
| Burke | 658 | Jenkins | 147 | Taliaferro | 0 |
| Barrow | 649 | White | 142 | Towns | 0 |
| Stephens | 613 | Lee | 140 | Twiggs | 0 |
| Mitchell | 598 | Screven | 140 | Warren | 0 |
| Polk | 589 | Hart | 138 | Wilcox | 0 |
| Washington | 561 | Irwin | 138 | Wilkinson | 0 |

Table 40

## RANKING OF COUNTIES BY PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1983

| County | Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons | County | Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons | County | Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton | 10994 | Charlton | 2315 | Gilmer | 1026 |
| Glynn | 8113 | Seminole | 2263 | Crawford | 1026 |
| Chatham | 7793 | Walker | 2257 | Morgan | 1023 |
| Clarke | 6476 | Lamar | 2132 | Lee | 1017 |
| Dougherty | 5815 | Bryan | 2111 | Butts | 1016 |
| Bibb | 5803 | Jackson | 2102 | Taylor | 964 |
| Lowndes | 5426 | Columbia | 2068 | Screven | 959 |
| Spalding | 5255 | Cherokee | 2022 | Calhoun | 886 |
| Crisp | 5052 | Coweta | 2012 | Grady | 885 |
| Dekalb | 5021 | Terrell | 1974 | Jasper | 881 |
| Tift | 4796 | Worth | 1955 | Atkinson | 844 |
| Clayton | 4764 | Cook | 1944 | Oglethorpe | 787 |
| Cobb | 4760 | Early | 1918 | Pickens | 761 |
| Richmond | 4717 | Berrien | 1916 | Hart | 722 |
| Baldwin | 4521 | Wilkes | 1912 | Heard | 640 |
| Troup | 4243 | Macon | 1899 | Pike | 622 |
| Carroll | 4169 | Dawson | 1895 | Telfair | 562 |
| Muscogee | 3981 | Fayette | 1879 | Bleckley | 559 |
| Ben Hill | 3921 | Lumpkin | 1857 | Miller | 552 |
| Hall | 3822 | Putnam | 1826 | McDuffie | 520 |
| Bulloch | 3732 | Harris | 1811 | Tattnall | 469 |
| Sumter | 3717 | Appling | 1809 | Pierce | 388 |
| Ware | 3662 | Catoosa | 1805 | Candler | 361 |
| Gwinnett | 3616 | Banks | 1802 | Stewart | 325 |
| Floyd | 3518 | Polk | 1785 | Dodge | 307 |
| Gordon | 3418 | Paulding | 1758 | Habersham | 246 |
| Burke | 3277 | Turner | 1654 | Clay | 246 |
| Newton | 3274 | Chattooga | 1630 | Evans | 241 |
| Laurens | 3222 | Jenkins | 1616 | Schley | 226 |
| Monroe | 3220 | Elbert | 1605 | Brantley | 200 |
| Whitfield | 3157 | Bacon | 1535 | Wheeler | 169 |
| Liberty | 3147 | Upson | 1531 | Union | 160 |
| Rockdale | 3072 | Meriwether | 1525 | Quitman | 125 |
| Camden | 3037 | Brooks | 1498 | Oconee | 57 |
| Houston | 2947 | Irwin | 1490 | Marion | 56 |
| Douglas | 2932 | Jefferson | 1485 | Echols | 42 |
| Bartow | 2916 | Wayne | 1461 | Webster | 42 |
| Washington | 2887 | Franklin | 1407 | Treutlen | 16 |
| Barrow | 2876 | Peach | 1395 | Johnson | 11 |
| Thomas | 2872 | Murray | 1387 | Baker | 0 |
| Lanier | 2839 | Jeff Davis | 1359 | Chattahoochee | 0 |
| Pulaski | 2822 | Jones | 1356 | Dooly | 0 |
| Colquitt | 2788 | White | 1336 | Glascock | 0 |
| Stephens | 2787 | Lincoln | 1288 | Hancock | 0 |
| Greene | 2749 | Effingham | 1265 | Long | 0 |
| Mitchell | 2728 | Dade | 1265 | Montgomery | 0 |
| Forsyth | 2677 | Toombs | 1244 | Talbot | 0 |
| Decatur | 2666 | Fannin | 1181 | Taliaferro | 0 |
| Henry | 2514 | Clinch | 1126 | Towns | 0 |
| McIntosh | 2501 | Emanuel | 1114 | Twiggs | 0 |
| Haralson | 2484 | Rabun | 1068 | Warren | 0 |
| Walton | 2456 | Randolph | 1032 | Wilcox | 0 |
| Coffee | 2386 | Madison | 1027 | Wilkinson | 0 |

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates
Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 354 | 26 | 328 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 93 | 217 | 18 | 0 |
| 1983 | 294 | 23 | 271 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 89 | 169 | 13 | 0 |
| Atkinson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 53 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 6 | 0 |
| 1983 | 53 | 5 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| Bacon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 259 | 28 | 231 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 81 | 137 | 13 | 0 |
| 1983 | 149 | 28 | 121 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 40 | 76 | 5 | 0 |
| Baker | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Baldwin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,619 | 201 | 1,418 | 8 | 15 | 34 | 144 | 402 | 949 | 58 | 9 |
| 1983 | 1,658 | 195 | 1,463 | 3 | 22 | 26 | 144 | 585 | 803 | 69 | 6 |
| Banks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 119 | 9 | 110 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 54 | 46 | 10 | 0 |
| 1983 | 164 | 10 | 154 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 97 | 9 | 2 |
| Barrow | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 688 | 49 | 639 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 39 | 220 | 376 | 37 | 6 |
| 1983 | 649 | 48 | 601 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 36 | 212 | 344 | 39 | 6 |
| Bartow | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,566 | 94 | 1,472 | 3 | 8 | 33 | 50 | 451 | 874 | 138 | 9 |
| 1983 | 1,242 | 85 | 1,157 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 54 | 316 | 718 | 117 | 6 |
| Ben Hill | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 701 | 49 | 652 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 35 | 257 | 352 | 36 | 7 |
| 1983 | 663 | 55 | 608 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 40 | 228 | 352 | 24 | 4 |
| Berrien | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 306 | 38 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 84 | 163 | 13 | 8 |
| 1983 | 268 | 44 | 224 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 72 | 135 | 17 | 0 |
| Bibb | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 10,259 | 926 | 9,333 | 22 | 97 | 235 | 572 | 2,365 | 6,267 | 664 | 37 |
| 1983 | 8,922 | 847 | 8,075 | 20 | 69 | 260 | 498 | 2,059 | 5,418 | 569 | 29 |
| Bleckley | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 112 | 10 | 102 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 43 | 58 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | 61 | 6 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| Brantley | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 117 | 12 | 105 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 48 | 47 | 9 | 1 |
| 1983 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Brooks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 215 | 19 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 81 | 102 | 13 | 0 |
| 1983 | 236 | 33 | 203 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 30 | 99 | 97 | 6 | 1 |
| Bryan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 380 | 48 | 332 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 110 | 193 | 28 | 1 |
| 1983 | 243 | 27 | 216 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 60 | 143 | 13 | 0 |
| Bulloch | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,354 | 52 | 1,302 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 41 | 281 | 986 | 26 | 9 |
| 1983 | 1,358 | 100 | 1,258 | 0 | 6 | 22 | 72 | 276 | 937 | 41 | 4 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 614 | 89 | 525 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 65 | 184 | 318 | 21 | 2 |
| 1983 | 658 | 108 | 550 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 89 | 221 | 298 | 25 | 6 |
| Butts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 256 | 15 | 241 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 129 | 100 | 12 | 0 |
| 1983 | 147 | 6 | 141 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 87 | 52 | 2 | 0 |
| Calhoun | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | 50 | 18 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Camden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 522 | 39 | 483 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 197 | 247 | 36 | 3 |
| 1983 | 426 | 52 | 374 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 41 | 137 | 211 | 25 | 1 |
| Candler | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 97 | 5 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 53 | 6 | 1 |
| 1983 | 28 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| Carroll | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,336 | 130 | 2,206 | 5 | 14 | 29 | 82 | 679 | 1,389 | 127 | 11 |
| 1983 | 2,472 | 154 | 2,318 | 3 | 17 | 27 | 107 | 714 | 1,473 | 119 | 12 |
| Catoosa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,275 | 62 | 1,213 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 35 | 337 | 759 | 109 | 8 |
| 1983 | 703 | 23 | 680 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 237 | 358 | 78 | 7 |
| Charlton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 137 | 23 | 114 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 39 | 68 | 7 | 0 |
| 1983 | 181 | 27 | 154 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 61 | 84 | 8 | 1 |
| Chatham | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 20,155 | 2,026 | 18,129 | 45 | 206 | 719 | 1,056 | 4,688 | 12,446 | 871 | 124 |
| 1983 | 16,207 | 1,502 | 14,705 | 27 | 144 | 556 | 775 | 3,868 | 9,981 | 753 | 103 |
| Chattahoochee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chattooga | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 449 | 14 | 435 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 142 | 254 | 33 | 6 |
| 1983 | 359 | 19 | 340 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 119 | 193 | 25 | 3 |
| Cherokee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,379 | 58 | 1,321 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 39 | 516 | 693 | 106 | 6 |
| 1983 | 1,191 | 57 | 1,134 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 42 | 455 | 563 | 108 | 8 |
| Clarke | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 6,533 | 482 | 6,051 | 6 | 38 | 140 | 298 | 1,496 | 4,255 | 273 | 27 |
| 1983 | 4,953 | 402 | 4,551 | 8 | 40 | 76 | 278 | 1,263 | 3,069 | 202 | 17 |
| Clay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 1983 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Clayton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 9,899 | 605 | 9,294 | 11 | 63 | 195 | 336 | 2,782 | 5,820 | 665 | 27 |
| 1983 | 7,755 | 412 | 7,343 | 3 | 34 | 188 | 187 | 2,310 | 4,478 | 526 | 29 |
| Clinch | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 85 | 8 | 77 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| 1983 | 76 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 38 | 2 | 0 |

## Table 41

# COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cobb | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 17,499 | 743 | 16,756 | 7 | 76 | 209 | 451 | 4,788 | 10,467 | 1,436 | 65 |
| 1983 | 15,279 | 906 | 14,373 | 10 | 70 | 241 | 585 | 4,119 | 8,823 | 1,352 | 79 |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 953 | 87 | 866 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 60 | 295 | 525 | 40 | 6 |
| 1983 | 668 | 65 | 603 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 53 | 192 | 373 | 32 | 6 |
| Colquitt | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,079 | 103 | 976 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 56 | 312 | 609 | 52 | 3 |
| 1983 | 1,011 | 74 | 937 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 37 | 292 | 594 | 39 | 12 |
| Columbia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 937 | 61 | 876 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 41 | 337 | 496 | 41 | 2 |
| 1983 | 966 | 59 | 907 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 42 | 336 | 505 | 56 | 10 |
| Cook | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 315 | 47 | 268 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 95 | 156 | 13 | 4 |
| 1983 | 269 | 49 | 220 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 35 | 83 | 125 | 12 | 0 |
| Coweta | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,038 | 88 | 950 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 61 | 348 | 538 | 59 | 5 |
| 1983 | 829 | 67 | 762 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 54 | 283 | 427 | 48 | 4 |
| Crawford | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 34 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| 1983 | 87 | 7 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 38 | 9 | 2 |
| Crisp | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,234 | 168 | 1,066 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 129 | 351 | 664 | 44 | 7 |
| 1983 | 1,015 | 151 | 864 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 123 | 319 | 516 | 28 | 1 |
| Dade | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 246 | 9 | 237 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 82 | 101 | 54 | 0 |
| 1983 | 162 | 12 | 150 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 67 | 51 | 32 | 0 |
| Dawson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 142 | 3 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 42 | 81 | 15 | 1 |
| 1983 | 96 | 4 | 92 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 53 | 5 | 1 |
| Decatur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 798 | 98 | 700 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 72 | 238 | 426 | 32 | 4 |
| 1983 | 706 | 105 | 601 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 77 | 198 | 363 | 39 | 1 |
| DeKalb | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 26,749 | 1,518 | 25,231 | 19 | 169 | 834 | 496 | 7,592 | 15,533 | 1,933 | 173 |
| 1983 | 25,141 | 1,576 | 23,565 | 13 | 161 | 736 | 666 | 6,801 | 14,625 | 1,993 | 146 |
| Dodge | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 71 | 4 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 39 | 0 | 2 |
| 1983 | 53 | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Dooly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dougherty | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 7,418 | 816 | 6,602 | 20 | 99 | 215 | 482 | 2,162 | 4,133 | 283 | 24 |
| 1983 | 6,122 | 672 | 5,450 | 16 | 68 | 173 | 415 | 1,850 | 3,402 | 183 | 15 |
| Douglas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,122 | 193 | 1,929 | 9 | 18 | 47 | 119 | 521 | 1,196 | 200 | 12 |
| 1983 | 1,859 | 150 | 1,709 | 4 | 8 | 22 | 116 | 524 | 998 | 175 | 12 |

## Table 41

# COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Early | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 294 | 40 | 254 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 101 | 148 | 5 | 0 |
| 1983 | 259 | 52 | 207 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 41 | 83 | 116 | 7 | 1 |
| Echols | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Effingham | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 253 | 17 | 236 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 102 | 114 | 15 | 5 |
| 1983 | 250 | 13 | 237 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 96 | 120 | 17 | 4 |
| Elbert | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 430 | 70 | 360 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 54 | 120 | 222 | 18 | 0 |
| 1983 | 308 | 38 | 270 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 31 | 106 | 151 | 9 | 4 |
| Emanuel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 295 | 34 | 261 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 95 | 154 | 9 | 3 |
| 1983 | 240 | 28 | 212 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 76 | 127 | 8 | 1 |
| Evans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Fannin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 258 | 18 | 240 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 127 | 89 | 19 | 5 |
| 1983 | 177 | 9 | 168 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 75 | 72 | 15 | 6 |
| Fayette | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 507 | 22 | 485 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 231 | 230 | 21 | 3 |
| 1983 | 736 | 26 | 710 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 219 | 451 | 34 | 6 |
| Floyd | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3,528 | 176 | 3,352 | 10 | 7 | 34 | 125 | 1,178 | 1,955 | 203 | 16 |
| 1983 | 2,845 | 186 | 2,659 | 4 | 9 | 43 | 130 | 835 | 1,615 | 189 | 20 |
| Forsyth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,070 | 40 | 1,030 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 333 | 622 | 68 | 7 |
| 1983 | 836 | 29 | 807 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 217 | 520 | 65 | 5 |
| Franklin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 263 | 9 | 254 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 117 | 118 | 16 | 3 |
| 1983 | 220 | 26 | 194 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 74 | 99 | 18 | 3 |
| Fulton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 75,411 | 12,185 | 63,226 | 173 | 901 | 4,785 | 6,326 | 20,233 | 37,639 | 5,299 | 55 |
| 1983 | 66,572 | 11,100 | 55,472 | 167 | 811 | 4,311 | 5,811 | 17,464 | 33,141 | 4,815 | 52 |
| Gilmer | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 174 | 8 | 166 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 76 | 21 | 6 |
| 1983 | 119 | 3 | 116 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 58 | 8 | 4 |
| Glascock | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Glynn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 4,999 | 617 | 4,382 | 9 | 59 | 156 | 393 | 1,455 | 2,703 | 198 | 26 |
| 1983 | 4,582 | 611 | 3,971 | 8 | 58 | 118 | 427 | 1,266 | 2,514 | 179 | 12 |
| Gordon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,079 | 44 | 1,035 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 338 | 633 | 60 | 4 |
| 1983 | 1,078 | 48 | 1,030 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 285 | 668 | 74 | 3 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grady | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | .01 | 2 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 57 | 2 | 0 |
| 1983 | 181 | 16 | 165 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 79 | 76 | 10 | 0 |
| Greene | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 349 | 52 | 297 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 109 | 174 | 8 | 6 |
| 1983 | 326 | 54 | 272 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 41 | 142 | 121 | 8 | 1 |
| Gwinnett | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 7,761 | 539 | 7,222 | 6 | 39 | 118 | 376 | 2,672 | 3,958 | 570 | 22 |
| 1983 | 7,437 | 496 | 6,941 | 4 | 35 | 85 | 372 | 2,179 | 4,127 | 602 | 33 |
| Habersham | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 59 | 4 | 55 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 1 |
| 1983 | 64 | 3 | 61 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 37 | 4 | 1 |
| Hall | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3,441 | 245 | 3,196 | 6 | 8 | 49 | 182 | 952 | 1,943 | 281 | 20 |
| 1983 | 3,038 | 221 | 2,817 | 4 | 16 | 35 | 166 | 808 | 1,772 | 215 | 22 |
| Hancock | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Haralson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 420 | 26 | 394 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 168 | 191 | 33 | 2 |
| 1983 | 469 | 36 | 433 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 29 | 154 | 248 | 30 | 1 |
| Harris | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 379 | 25 | 354 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 169 | 172 | 12 | 1 |
| 1983 | 303 | 32 | 271 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 141 | 110 | 17 | 3 |
| Hart | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 90 | 2 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 71 | 2 | 0 |
| 1983 | 138 | 3 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 74 | 11 | 0 |
| Heard | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 78 | 2 | 76 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 33 | 6 | 1 |
| 1983 | 44 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Henry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,088 | 66 | 1,022 | 8 | 11 | 20 | 27 | 448 | 496 | 70 | 8 |
| 1983 | 1,044 | 90 | 954 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 54 | 309 | 560 | 79 | 6 |
| Houston | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,517 | 161 | 2,356 | 7 | 16 | 41 | 97 | 675 | 1,543 | 132 | 6 |
| 1983 | 2,408 | 144 | 2,264 | 2 | 17 | 33 | 92 | 741 | 1,413 | 100 | 10 |
| Irwin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 158 | 12 | 146 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 66 | 70 | 9 | 1 |
| 1983 | 138 | 14 | 124 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 57 | 62 | 5 | 0 |
| Jackson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 516 | 38 | 478 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 195 | 222 | 51 | 10 |
| 1983 | 554 | 37 | 517 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 202 | 270 | 34 | 11 |
| Jasper | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 125 | 6 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 71 | 41 | 6 | 1 |
| 1983 | 72 | 3 | 69 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| Jeff Davis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 166 | 10 | 156 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 67 | 83 | 4 | 2 |
| 1983 | 163 | 18 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 41 | 95 | 7 | 2 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jefferson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 251 | 58 | 193 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 47 | 61 | 115 | 14 | 3 |
| 1983 | 280 | 45 | 235 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 38 | 94 | 126 | 10 | 5 |
| Jenkins | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 162 | 18 | 144 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 53 | 83 | 7 | 1 |
| 1983 | 147 | 17 | 130 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 53 | 71 | 3 | 3 |
| Johnson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 281 | 20 | 261 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 96 | 142 | 22 | 1 |
| 1983 | 244 | 10 | 234 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 122 | 101 | 9 | 2 |
| Lamar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 240 | 19 | 221 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 83 | 125 | 13 | 0 |
| 1983 | 269 | 38 | 231 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 26 | 58 | 159 | 10 | 4 |
| Lanier | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 134 | 22 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 24 | 79 | 6 | 3 |
| 1983 | 165 | 22 | 143 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 52 | 83 | 7 | 1 |
| Laurens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,368 | 134 | 1,234 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 104 | 409 | 780 | 42 | 3 |
| 1983 | 1,237 | 129 | 1,108 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 101 | 378 | 696 | 33 | 1 |
| Lee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 197 | 7 | 190 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 80 | 101 | 9 | 0 |
| 1983 | 140 | 3 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 78 | 7 | 0 |
| Liberty | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,506 | 155 | 1,351 | 3 | 22 | 25 | 105 | 508 | 766 | 64 | 13 |
| 1983 | 1,357 | 148 | 1,209 | 2 | 19 | 34 | 93 | 441 | 689 | 74 | 5 |
| Lincoln | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 90 | 3 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 36 | 2 | 0 |
| Long | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lowndes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3,301 | 242 | 3,059 | 5 | 23 | 74 | 140 | 994 | 1,937 | 119 | 9 |
| 1983 | 3,861 | 105 | 3,756 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 39 | 1,277 | 2,306 | 154 | 19 |
| Lumpkin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 182 | 15 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 80 | 72 | 13 | 2 |
| 1983 | 208 | 18 | 190 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 57 | 123 | 6 | 4 |
| McDuffie | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 208 | 22 | 186 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 82 | 96 | 8 | 0 |
| 1983 | 101 | 11 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 42 | 42 | 6 | 0 |
| McIntosh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 303 | 22 | 281 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 74 | 186 | 15 | 6 |
| 1983 | 207 | 14 | 193 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 84 | 99 | 10 | 0 |
| Macon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 72 | 7 | 65 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 29 | 3 | 0 |
| 1983 | 275 | 22 | 253 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 101 | 148 | 4 | 0 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 305 | 27 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 148 | 109 | 15 | 6 |
| 1983 | 194 | 15 | 179 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 88 | 78 | 12 | 1 |
| Marion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meriwether | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 332 | 32 | 300 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 195 | 93 | 10 | 2 |
| 1983 | 333 | 46 | 287 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 34 | 134 | 132 | 19 | 2 |
| Miller | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 72 | 4 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 38 | 3 | 0 |
| 1983 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 1 | 2 |
| Mitchell | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 443 | 56 | 387 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 47 | 99 | 280 | 7 | 1 |
| 1983 | 598 | 73 | 525 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 61 | 145 | 355 | 23 | 2 |
| Monroe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 588 | 83 | 505 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 66 | 194 | 273 | 36 | 2 |
| 1983 | 504 | 94 | 410 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 72 | 135 | 244 | 28 | 3 |
| Montgomery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Morgan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 204 | 27 | 177 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 64 | 108 | 4 | 1 |
| 1983 | 124 | 8 | 116 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 64 | 49 | 3 | 0 |
| Murray | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 351 | 25 | 326 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 121 | 173 | 30 | 2 |
| 1983 | 300 | 19 | 281 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 95 | 144 | 41 | 1 |
| Muscogee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 8,410 | 746 | 7,664 | 16 | 63 | 325 | 342 | 2,516 | 4,523 | 577 | 48 |
| 1983 | 6,940 | 649 | 6,291 | 10 | 59 | 248 | 332 | 1,969 | 3,834 | 440 | 48 |
| Newton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,281 | 120 | 1,161 | 7 | 10 | 24 | 79 | 437 | 657 | 60 | 7 |
| 1983 | 1,201 | 108 | 1,093 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 79 | 339 | 707 | 44 | 3 |
| Oconee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 1983 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Oglethorpe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 59 | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 37 | 2 | 0 |
| 1983 | 73 | 5 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 33 | 33 | 2 | 0 |
| Paulding | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 596 | 25 | 571 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 225 | 271 | 69 | 6 |
| 1983 | 505 | 21 | 484 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 192 | 254 | 34 | 4 |
| Peach | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 854 | 90 | 764 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 63 | 194 | 545 | 21 | 4 |
| 1983 | 282 | 24 | 258 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 75 | 164 | 19 | 0 |
| Pickens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 187 | 12 | 175 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 64 | 91 | 18 | 2 |
| 1983 | 92 | 6 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 46 | 12 | 2 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 65 | 6 | 59 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 33 | 6 | 0 |
| 1983 | 49 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| Pike | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 92 | 7 | 85 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 32 | 5 | 0 |
| 1983 | 60 | 2 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Polk | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 841 | 104 | 737 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 90 | 302 | 359 | 71 | 5 |
| 1983 | 589 | 79 | 510 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 67 | 177 | 283 | 44 | 6 |
| Pulaski | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 287 | 32 | 255 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 87 | 146 | 18 | 4 |
| 1983 | 260 | 29 | 231 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 85 | 138 | 8 | 0 |
| Putnam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 330 | 40 | 290 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 23 | 153 | 127 | 9 | 1 |
| 1983 | 199 | 12 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 94 | 85 | 6 | 2 |
| Quitman | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabun | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 166 | 6 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 73 | 81 | 5 | 1 |
| 1983 | 116 | 2 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 56 | 52 | 6 | 0 |
| Randolph | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 116 | 5 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 47 | 63 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | 103 | 16 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 31 | 54 | 2 | 0 |
| Richmond | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 11,189 | 898 | 10,291 | 28 | 98 | 397 | 375 | 3,681 | 5,974 | 607 | 29 |
| 1983 | 8,939 | 785 | 8,154 | 18 | 95 | 332 | 340 | 2,886 | 4,753 | 484 | 31 |
| Rockdale | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,643 | 134 | 1,509 | 2 | 11 | 33 | 88 | 390 | 1,009 | 106 | 4 |
| 1983 | 1,341 | 104 | 1,237 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 83 | 318 | 825 | 90 | 4 |
| Schley | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Screven | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 206 | 22 | 184 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 66 | 111 | 6 | 1 |
| 1983 | 140 | 11 | 129 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 74 | 4 | 0 |
| Seminole | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 251 | 47 | 204 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 38 | 90 | 102 | 12 | 0 |
| 1983 | 217 | 33 | 184 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 64 | 108 | 12 | 0 |
| Spalding | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3,040 | 321 | 2,719 | 5 | 26 | 47 | 243 | 869 | 1,690 | 149 | 11 |
| 1983 | 2,628 | 328 | 2,300 | 5 | 32 | 71 | 220 | 628 | 1,531 | 125 | 16 |
| Stephens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 758 | 44 | 714 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 33 | 290 | 395 | 27 | 2 |
| 1983 | 613 | 40 | 573 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 231 | 316 | 24 | 2 |
| Stewart | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 36 | 7 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,547 | 158 | 1,389 | 3 | 8 | 23 | 124 | 487 | 866 | 31 | 5 |
| 1983 | 1,126 | 154 | 972 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 123 | 278 | 658 | 26 | 10 |
| Talbot | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taliaferro | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tattnall | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 119 | 4 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 64 | 47 | 4 | 0 |
| 1983 | 89 | 3 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 43 | 5 | 0 |
| Taylor | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 105 | 22 | 83 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 34 | 46 | 1 | 2 |
| 1983 | 77 | 15 | 62 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 24 | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Telfair | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 129 | 2 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 67 | 54 | 6 | 0 |
| 1983 | 65 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| Terrell | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 338 | 42 | 296 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 34 | 121 | 164 | 11 | 0 |
| 1983 | 244 | 25 | 219 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 83 | 121 | 11 | 4 |
| Thomas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,438 | 147 | 1,291 | 3 | 16 | 25 | 103 | 407 | 827 | 49 | 8 |
| 1983 | 1,131 | 125 | 1,006 | 3 | 6 | 32 | 84 | 268 | 688 | 42 | 8 |
| Tift | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,020 | 308 | 1,712 | 6 | 20 | 52 | 230 | 494 | 1,121 | 85 | 12 |
| 1983 | 1,650 | 245 | 1,405 | 4 | 17 | 45 | 179 | 402 | 923 | 75 | 5 |
| Toombs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 351 | 42 | 309 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 91 | 196 | 20 | 2 |
| 1983 | 293 | 42 | 251 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 90 | 135 | 19 | 7 |
| Towns | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Treutlen | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Troup | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,874 | 303 | 2,571 | 4 | 8 | 33 | 258 | 474 | 1,987 | 96 | 14 |
| 1983 | 2,186 | 292 | 1,894 | 7 | 10 | 23 | 252 | 337 | 1,487 | 62 | 8 |
| Turner | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 209 | 41 | 168 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 26 | 49 | 108 | 9 | 2 |
| 1983 | 162 | 21 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 54 | 82 | 5 | 0 |
| Twiggs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Union | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 1983 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 |

Table 41

## COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1982 – 1983 — Continued

| County | Part I Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Murders | Forcible Rapes | Robberies | Aggravated Assaults | Burglaries | Larcenies | Motor Vehicle Thefts | Arsons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 361 | 54 | 307 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 143 | 149 | 11 | 4 |
| 1983 | 405 | 46 | 359 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 149 | 193 | 17 | 0 |
| Walker | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,525 | 78 | 1,447 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 42 | 532 | 836 | 58 | 21 |
| 1983 | 1,297 | 60 | 1,237 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 34 | 467 | 698 | 66 | 6 |
| Walton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 876 | 52 | 824 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 35 | 309 | 487 | 25 | 3 |
| 1983 | 824 | 49 | 775 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 37 | 290 | 462 | 20 | 3 |
| Ware | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,760 | 122 | 1,638 | 1 | 7 | 37 | 77 | 464 | 1,100 | 62 | 12 |
| 1983 | 1,398 | 103 | 1,295 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 68 | 393 | 830 | 58 | 14 |
| Warren | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Washington | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 529 | 96 | 433 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 79 | 165 | 248 | 12 | 8 |
| 1983 | 561 | 86 | 475 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 59 | 179 | 252 | 38 | 6 |
| Wayne | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 454 | 30 | 424 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 139 | 266 | 19 | 0 |
| 1983 | 315 | 30 | 285 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 99 | 177 | 7 | 2 |
| Webster | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheeler | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 148 | 3 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | 77 | 11 | 0 |
| 1983 | 142 | 1 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 49 | 82 | 10 | 0 |
| Whitfield | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 2,958 | 238 | 2,720 | 13 | 13 | 54 | 158 | 774 | 1,679 | 246 | 21 |
| 1983 | 2,152 | 141 | 2,011 | 4 | 13 | 42 | 82 | 532 | 1,289 | 182 | 8 |
| Wilcox | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Wilkes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 220 | 26 | 194 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 94 | 91 | 9 | 0 |
| 1983 | 215 | 24 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 82 | 94 | 13 | 2 |
| Wilkinson | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| 1983 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Worth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 536 | 18 | 518 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 169 | 333 | 16 | 0 |
| 1983 | 372 | 19 | 353 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 139 | 196 | 14 | 4 |
| State Agency | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 1,665 | 450 | 1,215 | 142 | 61 | 145 | 102 | 767 | 339 | 79 | 30 |
| 1983 | 1,290 | 304 | 986 | 21 | 65 | 98 | 120 | 591 | 273 | 82 | 40 |

## LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1983. The county totals are based upon a compilation of each submitting agency's employment figures. Consistent with treatment herein of other law enforcement data, no estimates are made if data are not received. In most counties, the primary law enforcement agencies provided information. However, reports were not received from any agencies in several counties.

## COUNTY RANKINGS

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Fulton County topped the rankings with 411 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 248. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons, however these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: The sworn officer totals provided in Table 42 are not equal to the totals in the Introduction to this section because they are derived from different source documents.

Table 42

### FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983

| County | Sworn Officers Male | Sworn Officers Female | Civilian Male | Civilian Female | Total Male | Total Female | Grand Total | Employees Per 100,000 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | 23 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 154 |
| Atkinson | 11 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 223 |
| Bacon | 15 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 206 |
| Baker | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 232 |
| Baldwin | 57 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 64 | 25 | 89 | 243 |
| Banks | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 77 |
| Barrow | 33 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 11 | 48 | 213 |
| Bartow | 61 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 65 | 19 | 84 | 197 |
| Ben Hill | 21 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 33 | 195 |
| Berrien | 20 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 179 |
| Bibb | 363 | 25 | 10 | 43 | 373 | 68 | 441 | 287 |
| Bleckley | 15 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 193 |
| Brantley | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 116 |
| Brooks | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 57 |
| Bryan | 13 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 174 |
| Bulloch | 28 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 5 | 36 | 99 |
| Burke | 14 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 90 |
| Butts | 23 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 214 |
| Calhoun | 10 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 230 |
| Camden | 38 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 41 | 9 | 50 | 356 |
| Candler | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 116 |
| Carroll | 87 | 7 | 18 | 23 | 105 | 30 | 135 | 228 |
| Catoosa | 16 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 62 |
| Charlton | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 153 |
| Chatham | 392 | 44 | 43 | 75 | 435 | 119 | 554 | 266 |
| Chattahoochee | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 36 |
| Chattooga | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 27 | 123 |
| Cherokee | 48 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 50 | 14 | 64 | 109 |
| Clarke | 213 | 33 | 10 | 42 | 223 | 75 | 298 | 390 |
| Clay | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 246 |
| Clayton | 275 | 43 | 6 | 55 | 281 | 98 | 379 | 233 |
| Clinch | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 207 |
| Cobb | 442 | 22 | 15 | 111 | 457 | 133 | 590 | 184 |
| Coffee | 49 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 12 | 66 | 236 |
| Colquitt | 62 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 65 | 8 | 73 | 201 |
| Columbia | 50 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 8 | 63 | 135 |
| Cook | 21 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 188 |
| Coweta | 58 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 62 | 5 | 67 | 163 |

Table 42

## FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983 — Continued

| County | Sworn Officers | | Civilian | | Total | | Grand | Employees Per |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total | 100,000 Persons |
| Crawford | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 141 |
| Crisp | 9 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 95 |
| Dade | 11 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 109 |
| Dawson | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 237 |
| Decatur | 32 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 37 | 10 | 47 | 177 |
| Dekalb | 643 | 86 | 61 | 196 | 704 | 282 | 986 | 197 |
| Dodge | 15 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 133 |
| Dooly | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 117 |
| Dougherty | 209 | 21 | 5 | 21 | 214 | 42 | 256 | 243 |
| Douglas | 60 | 4 | 25 | 23 | 85 | 27 | 112 | 177 |
| Early | 19 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 222 |
| Echols | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 84 |
| Effingham | 11 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 91 |
| Elbert | 31 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 36 | 188 |
| Emanuel | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 102 |
| Evans | 10 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 241 |
| Fannin | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 134 |
| Fayette | 56 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 62 | 20 | 82 | 209 |
| Floyd | 90 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 95 | 19 | 114 | 141 |
| Forsyth | 29 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 47 | 151 |
| Franklin | 26 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 36 | 230 |
| Fulton | 1,831 | 227 | 106 | 324 | 1,937 | 551 | 2,488 | 411 |
| Gilmer | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 172 |
| Glascock | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Glynn | 140 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 147 | 28 | 175 | 310 |
| Gordon | 43 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 49 | 10 | 59 | 187 |
| Grady | 27 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 39 | 191 |
| Greene | 17 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 202 |
| Gwinnett | 219 | 20 | 8 | 64 | 227 | 84 | 311 | 151 |
| Habersham | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 135 |
| Hall | 140 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 154 | 28 | 182 | 229 |
| Hancock | 11 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 143 |
| Haralson | 43 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 48 | 254 |
| Harris | 20 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 28 | 167 |
| Hart | 11 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 89 |
| Heard | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 174 |
| Henry | 85 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 86 | 23 | 109 | 263 |
| Houston | 107 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 127 | 36 | 163 | 199 |
| Irwin | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 194 |
| Jackson | 28 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 31 | 118 |
| Jasper | 14 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 269 |
| Jeff Davis | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 100 |
| Jefferson | 25 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 175 |
| Jenkins | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 99 |
| Johnson | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 202 |
| Jones | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 128 |
| Lamar | 17 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 174 |
| Lanier | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 155 |
| Laurens | 32 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 120 |
| Lee | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 87 |
| Liberty | 43 | 4 | 22 | 3 | 65 | 7 | 72 | 167 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 143 |
| Long | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |

Table 42

## FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983 — Continued

| County | Sworn Officers Male | Sworn Officers Female | Civilian Male | Civilian Female | Total Male | Total Female | Grand Total | Employees Per 100,000 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lowndes | 132 | 17 | 6 | 25 | 138 | 42 | 180 | 253 |
| Lumpkin | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 143 |
| Macon | 20 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 228 |
| Madison | 10 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 79 |
| Marion | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 186 |
| McDuffie | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 123 |
| McIntosh | 14 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 266 |
| Meriwether | 31 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 40 | 11 | 51 | 234 |
| Miller | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 235 |
| Mitchell | 30 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 192 |
| Monroe | 43 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 43 | 11 | 54 | 345 |
| Montgomery | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 98 |
| Morgan | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 124 |
| Murray | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 69 |
| Muscogee | 304 | 29 | 4 | 41 | 308 | 70 | 378 | 217 |
| Newton | 36 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 41 | 4 | 45 | 123 |
| Oconee | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 85 |
| Oglethorpe | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 97 |
| Paulding | 23 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 8 | 33 | 115 |
| Peach | 41 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 44 | 12 | 56 | 277 |
| Pickens | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 50 |
| Pierce | 14 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 151 |
| Pike | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 114 |
| Polk | 42 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 50 | 11 | 61 | 185 |
| Pulaski | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 206 |
| Putnam | 27 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 7 | 34 | 312 |
| Quitman | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 83 |
| Rabun | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 166 |
| Randolph | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 180 |
| Richmond | 204 | 15 | 24 | 28 | 228 | 43 | 271 | 143 |
| Rockdale | 58 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 60 | 26 | 86 | 197 |
| Schley | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 85 |
| Screven | 17 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 137 |
| Seminole | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 209 |
| Spalding | 77 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 86 | 19 | 105 | 210 |
| Stephens | 24 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 7 | 35 | 159 |
| Stewart | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 154 |
| Sumter | 13 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 73 |
| Talbot | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 45 |
| Taliaferro | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Tattnall | 20 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 32 | 169 |
| Taylor | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 188 |
| Telfair | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 43 |
| Terrell | 16 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 227 |
| Thomas | 55 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 63 | 15 | 78 | 198 |
| Tift | 53 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 61 | 13 | 74 | 215 |
| Toombs | 39 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 5 | 46 | 195 |
| Towns | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 86 |
| Treutlen | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 193 |
| Troup | 105 | 14 | 5 | 21 | 110 | 35 | 145 | 281 |
| Turner | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 102 |
| Twiggs | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 82 |
| Union | 6 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 110 |

Table 42

## FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1983 — Continued

| County | Sworn Officers | | Civilian | | Total | | Grand | Employees Per |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total | 100,000 Persons |
| Upson | 45 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 51 | 193 |
| Walker | 69 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 77 | 18 | 95 | 165 |
| Walton | 41 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 43 | 13 | 56 | 167 |
| Ware | 60 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 81 | 12 | 93 | 244 |
| Warren | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Washington | 30 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 38 | 196 |
| Wayne | 36 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 4 | 43 | 199 |
| Webster | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 210 |
| Wheeler | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 206 |
| White | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 132 |
| Whitfield | 103 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 120 | 9 | 129 | 189 |
| Wilcox | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 38 |
| Wilkes | 17 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 169 |
| Wilkinson | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 158 |
| Worth | 19 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 163 |
| State Agency | 1,024 | 29 | 349 | 629 | 1,373 | 658 | 2,031 | |
| Totals | 10,001 | 885 | 1,122 | 2,298 | 11,123 | 3,183 | 14,306 | 248 |

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates, Georgia Crime Information Center
Note: 'NR' Indicates No Reports Submitted

Table 43

## RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1983

| County | Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons | County | Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons | County | Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton | 411 | Rockdale | 197 | Columbia | 135 |
| Clarke | 390 | Dekalb | 197 | Habersham | 135 |
| Camden | 356 | Washington | 196 | Fannin | 134 |
| Monroe | 345 | Toombs | 195 | Dodge | 133 |
| Putnam | 312 | Ben Hill | 195 | White | 132 |
| Glynn | 310 | Irwin | 194 | Jones | 128 |
| Bibb | 287 | Treutlen | 193 | Morgan | 124 |
| Troup | 281 | Upson | 193 | McDuffie | 123 |
| Peach | 277 | Bleckley | 193 | Newton | 123 |
| Jasper | 269 | Mitchell | 192 | Chattooga | 123 |
| Chatham | 266 | Grady | 191 | Laurens | 120 |
| McIntosh | 266 | Whitfield | 189 | Jackson | 118 |
| Henry | 263 | Cook | 188 | Dooly | 117 |
| Haralson | 254 | Taylor | 188 | Candler | 116 |
| Lowndes | 253 | Elbert | 188 | Brantley | 116 |
| Clay | 246 | Gordon | 187 | Paulding | 115 |
| Ware | 244 | Marion | 186 | Pike | 114 |
| Dougherty | 243 | Polk | 185 | Union | 110 |
| Baldwin | 243 | Cobb | 184 | Dade | 109 |
| Evans | 241 | Randolph | 180 | Cherokee | 109 |
| Dawson | 237 | Berrien | 179 | Emanuel | 102 |
| Coffee | 236 | Decatur | 177 | Turner | 102 |
| Miller | 235 | Douglas | 177 | Jeff Davis | 100 |
| Meriwether | 234 | Jefferson | 175 | Jenkins | 99 |
| Clayton | 233 | Heard | 174 | Bulloch | 99 |
| Baker | 232 | Lamar | 174 | Montgomery | 98 |
| Calhoun | 230 | Bryan | 174 | Oglethorpe | 97 |
| Franklin | 230 | Gilmer | 172 | Crisp | 95 |
| Hall | 229 | Wilkes | 169 | Effingham | 91 |
| Macon | 228 | Tattnall | 169 | Burke | 90 |
| Carroll | 228 | Harris | 167 | Hart | 89 |
| Terrell | 227 | Liberty | 167 | Lee | 87 |
| Atkinson | 223 | Walton | 167 | Towns | 86 |
| Early | 222 | Rabun | 166 | Oconee | 85 |
| Muscogee | 217 | Walker | 165 | Schley | 85 |
| Tift | 215 | Worth | 163 | Echols | 84 |
| Butts | 214 | Coweta | 163 | Quitman | 83 |
| Barrow | 213 | Stephens | 159 | Twiggs | 82 |
| Spalding | 210 | Wilkinson | 158 | Madison | 79 |
| Webster | 210 | Lanier | 155 | Banks | 77 |
| Fayette | 209 | Stewart | 154 | Sumter | 73 |
| Seminole | 209 | Appling | 154 | Murray | 69 |
| Clinch | 207 | Charlton | 153 | Catoosa | 62 |
| Wheeler | 206 | Gwinnett | 151 | Brooks | 57 |
| Pulaski | 206 | Pierce | 151 | Pickens | 50 |
| Bacon | 206 | Forsyth | 151 | Talbot | 45 |
| Greene | 202 | Hancock | 143 | Telfair | 43 |
| Johnson | 202 | Lincoln | 143 | Wilcox | 38 |
| Colquitt | 201 | Richmond | 143 | Chattahoochee | 36 |
| Houston | 199 | Lumpkin | 143 | Glascock | NR |
| Wayne | 199 | Crawford | 141 | Long | NR |
| Thomas | 198 | Floyd | 141 | Taliaferro | NR |
| Bartow | 197 | Screven | 137 | Warren | NR |

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates
Georgia Crime Information Center

## OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from information reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 16 deaths over the five year period from 1979 – 1983. There has been a definite decrease in officers killed since 1979 with only one death reported in the last two years.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted show an increase from 1979 through 1982, with a downward trend in 1983. This downward trend is even more evident when types of activities are examined. Traffic pursuits and other stops are the only enforcement activities showing an increase in 1983 over 1982. This could be due to increased DUI patrolling efforts.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons Figure 6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

When considering the total number of assaults against law enforcement officers each year, a decrease in the number of personal injuries received is evident, suggesting that officers are more aware of the potential for injury in their duty assignments and are being trained more effectively to avoid personal injuries.

Table 44

### LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total number of officers killed** | **5** | **7** | **3** | **0** | **1** |
| Officers assaulted | | | | | |
| Type of Activity | | | | | |
| Attempting other arrests | 313 | 431 | 452 | 464 | 344 |
| Responding to disturbance calls | 242 | 217 | 226 | 220 | 189 |
| Traffic pursuits and other stops | 118 | 94 | 106 | 82 | 123 |
| Handling, transporting and custody | 118 | 152 | 137 | 108 | 93 |
| All others | 183 | 215 | 311 | 407 | 340 |
| Yearly total | 974 | 1,109 | 1,232 | 1,281 | 1,089 |
| Type of weapon | | | | | |
| Firearm | 78 | 96 | 75 | 89 | 72 |
| Knife or cutting instrument | 42 | 46 | 29 | 29 | 21 |
| Other dangerous weapons | 94 | 110 | 101 | 90 | 81 |
| Hands, fist or feet | 760 | 857 | 1,027 | 1,073 | 915 |
| Yearly total | 974 | 1,109 | 1,232 | 1,281 | 1,089 |
| Injury | | | | | |
| Officers with personal injuries | 415 | 307 | 374 | 351 | 275 |
| Officers without personal injuries | 559 | 802 | 858 | 930 | 814 |
| Yearly total | 974 | 1,109 | 1,232 | 1,281 | 1,089 |
| Type of assignment | | | | | |
| Alone | 413 | 401 | 473 | 484 | 459 |
| Assisted | 561 | 708 | 759 | 797 | 630 |
| Yearly total | 974 | 1,109 | 1,232 | 1,281 | 1,089 |
| Time of Assaults | | | | | |
| Daytime (6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.) | 258 | 355 | 368 | 382 | 326 |
| Nighttime (6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.) | 716 | 754 | 864 | 899 | 763 |
| Yearly Total | 974 | 1,109 | 1,232 | 1,281 | 1,089 |
| Total number cleared | 980 | 1,024 | 1,184 | 1,255 | 1,050 |

Figure 23A

## LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED, 1979 - 1983

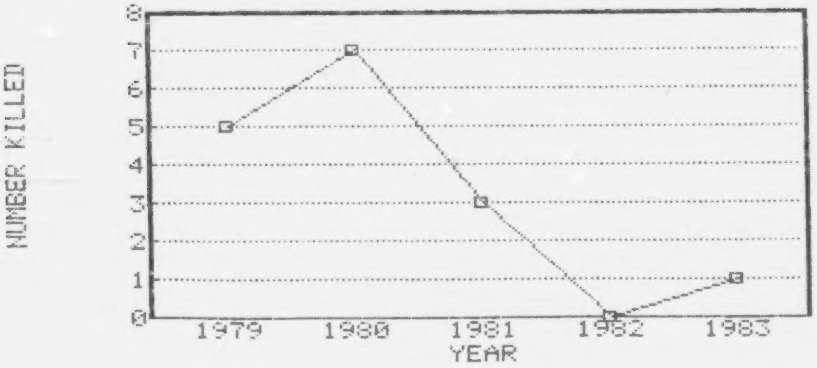
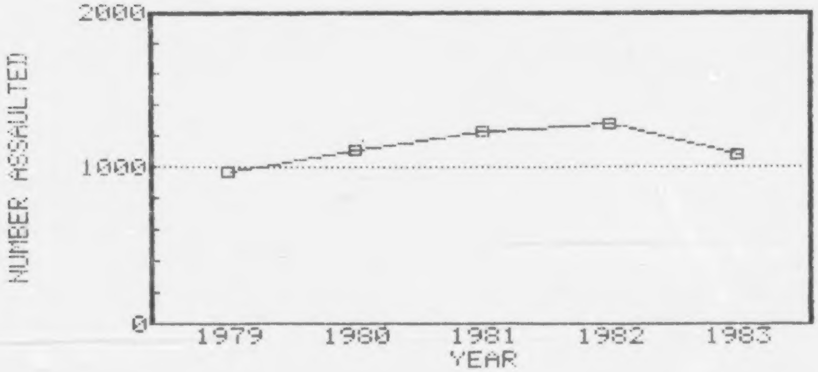


Figure 23B

## LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1979 - 1983



## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

### Profile of DUI

DUI or Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol has been a problem of major proportions. Recently, however, public outcry over the death and destruction caused by this crime has resulted in increased law enforcement attention.

Table 45 indicates the five year trend for DUI arrest rates in each county, as well as the percent changes from 1979 to 1983, and the arrest rate for 1983. The figures indicate a steady increase over the five year period (27.9% statewide), with many individual counties registering much higher increases. Much of this change is undoubtedly the direct result of intensive law enforcement efforts (special DUI Task Forces) to arrest drunk drivers.

County rankings by arrest rates per 100,000 persons (Table 46) indicate the importance of population as a factor. Many highly populated counties with high arrest numbers for DUI are not in the top group because of their population totals. Less populated counties, however, with aggressive DUI programs rank high in the arrest Rate Table.

Arrest for DUI of persons within specific age groups is also an important consideration Table 47 provides population estimates of specific age groups. Because the legal drinking age in Georgia was 19 in 1983, one of the major break points in the Table is the group above and below age 19. Of the age groups indicated, persons aged 20-24 have the highest arrest rate for DUI in every year for which population estimates are available.

Of interest is the fact that only one group experienced a major decline at any point in the five year period (Note: The smaller numbers of the 0-14 group were not included). In 1983, the 15 to 19 age group experienced a 4.5% decline (8,605 to 8,217 arrests). Equally important is the fact that the rate also declined indicating that this change is not solely the result of a population change. The raising of the drinking age from 18 to 19 is one possible factor influencing the change. The evaluation of data in the next few years will be necessary to determine the validity of the change of drinking age as a factor in DUI arrests and arrest rates.

Table 45

### REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY
### 1979 – 1983

| County | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | % Change 79–83 | Rate/100,000 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | 28 | 0 | 12 | 190 | 148 | 428.6% | 911 |
| Atkinson | 27 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 114 | 322.2% | 1816 |
| Bacon | 202 | 139 | 105 | 110 | 78 | −61.4% | 804 |
| Baker | 86 | 80 | 82 | 18 | 3 | −96.5% | 77 |
| Baldwin | 424 | 457 | 391 | 608 | 709 | 67.2% | 1933 |
| Banks | 54 | 27 | 39 | 22 | 34 | −37.0% | 374 |
| Barrow | 482 | 437 | 484 | 470 | 390 | −19.1% | 1728 |
| Bartow | 689 | 626 | 678 | 603 | 467 | −32.2% | 1097 |
| Ben Hill | 147 | 120 | 166 | 135 | 196 | 33.3% | 1159 |
| Berrien | 451 | 328 | 609 | 564 | 415 | −8.0% | 2967 |
| Bibb | 1,143 | 924 | 854 | 1,220 | 2,195 | 92.0% | 1428 |
| Bleckley | 94 | 87 | 76 | 53 | 109 | 16.0% | 1000 |
| Brantley | 95 | 87 | 9 | 11 | 20 | −78.9% | 211 |
| Brooks | 92 | 61 | 154 | 99 | 94 | 2.2% | 597 |
| Bryan | 127 | 169 | 136 | 105 | 119 | −6.3% | 1034 |
| Bulloch | 855 | 554 | 696 | 724 | 699 | −18.2% | 1921 |
| Burke | 181 | 166 | 332 | 194 | 254 | 40.3% | 1265 |
| Butts | 191 | 106 | 146 | 199 | 230 | 20.4% | 1590 |
| Calhoun | 72 | 43 | 75 | 24 | 19 | −73.6% | 337 |
| Camden | 505 | 491 | 777 | 749 | 890 | 76.2% | 6344 |
| Candler | 151 | 96 | 24 | 66 | 130 | −13.9% | 1678 |
| Carroll | 1,518 | 1,216 | 1,565 | 1,897 | 1,422 | −6.3% | 2398 |
| Catoosa | 564 | 727 | 729 | 883 | 630 | 11.7% | 1618 |
| Charlton | 130 | 64 | 118 | 51 | 59 | −54.6% | 755 |
| Chatham | 1,835 | 2,400 | 2,424 | 2,899 | 2,802 | 52.7% | 1347 |
| Chattahoochee | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Chattooga | 432 | 462 | 429 | 300 | 338 | −21.8% | 1535 |
| Cherokee | 397 | 485 | 622 | 1,027 | 1,213 | 205.5% | 2059 |
| Clarke | 410 | 586 | 914 | 1,064 | 1,712 | 317.6% | 2238 |

Table 45

# REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued
## 1979 - 1983

| County | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | % Change 79–83 | Rate/100,000 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clay | 17 | 51 | 59 | 50 | 15 | −11.8% | 411 |
| Clayton | 1,064 | 1,038 | 1,162 | 1,381 | 2,051 | 92.8% | 1260 |
| Clinch | 122 | 62 | 81 | 37 | 54 | −55.7% | 800 |
| Cobb | 2,790 | 3,829 | 4,710 | 5,688 | 6,969 | 149.8% | 2171 |
| Coffee | 247 | 273 | 272 | 217 | 200 | −19.0% | 715 |
| Colquitt | 248 | 214 | 219 | 189 | 214 | −13.7% | 590 |
| Columbia | 231 | 263 | 301 | 248 | 190 | −17.7% | 407 |
| Cook | 463 | 466 | 384 | 394 | 267 | −42.3% | 1930 |
| Coweta | 413 | 421 | 342 | 383 | 548 | 32.7% | 1330 |
| Crawford | 110 | 18 | 46 | 30 | 95 | −13.6% | 1120 |
| Crisp | 204 | 177 | 176 | 235 | 227 | 11.3% | 1130 |
| Dade | 60 | 56 | 111 | 91 | 127 | 111.7% | 992 |
| Dawson | 116 | 91 | 57 | 59 | 77 | −33.6% | 1520 |
| Decatur | 602 | 539 | 522 | 471 | 468 | −22.3% | 1767 |
| Dekalb | 5,261 | 7,231 | 5,896 | 6,206 | 5,787 | 10.0% | 1156 |
| Dodge | 110 | 115 | 133 | 108 | 78 | −29.1% | 452 |
| Dooly | 114 | 66 | 66 | 32 | 14 | −87.7% | 126 |
| Dougherty | 1,143 | 1,085 | 1,355 | 1,981 | 2,242 | 96.2% | 2129 |
| Douglas | 702 | 577 | 702 | 846 | 941 | 34.0% | 1484 |
| Early | 158 | 84 | 90 | 76 | 68 | −57.0% | 504 |
| Echols | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Effingham | 156 | 185 | 225 | 231 | 194 | 24.4% | 982 |
| Elbert | 81 | 106 | 134 | 114 | 128 | 58.0% | 667 |
| Emanuel | 110 | 131 | 129 | 107 | 64 | −41.8% | 297 |
| Evans | 208 | 381 | 267 | 84 | 35 | −83.2% | 402 |
| Fannin | 241 | 226 | 212 | 207 | 200 | −17.0% | 1335 |
| Fayette | 776 | 577 | 749 | 775 | 651 | −16.1% | 1662 |
| Floyd | 1,369 | 1,331 | 1,217 | 1,472 | 1,729 | 26.3% | 2138 |
| Forsyth | 312 | 336 | 416 | 433 | 442 | 41.7% | 1415 |
| Franklin | 239 | 210 | 171 | 121 | 174 | −27.2% | 1113 |
| Fulton | 7,084 | 8,929 | 9,926 | 10,673 | 8,843 | 24.8% | 1460 |
| Gilmer | 177 | 264 | 349 | 198 | 155 | −12.4% | 1337 |
| Glascock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Glynn | 991 | 794 | 913 | 932 | 854 | −13.8% | 1512 |
| Gordon | 751 | 689 | 840 | 978 | 642 | −14.5% | 2035 |
| Grady | 316 | 447 | 300 | 176 | 213 | −32.6% | 1042 |
| Greene | 120 | 152 | 446 | 217 | 294 | 145.0% | 2480 |
| Gwinnett | 1,337 | 1,556 | 2,164 | 2,278 | 2,923 | 118.6% | 1421 |
| Habersham | 137 | 166 | 181 | 248 | 364 | 165.7% | 1402 |
| Hall | 785 | 1,155 | 1,788 | 1,544 | 1,561 | 98.9% | 1964 |
| Hancock | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Haralson | 336 | 261 | 266 | 170 | 280 | −16.7% | 1483 |
| Harris | 111 | 93 | 85 | 96 | 72 | −35.1% | 430 |
| Hart | 164 | 167 | 60 | 45 | 49 | −70.1% | 256 |
| Heard | 78 | 71 | 159 | 97 | 116 | 48.7% | 1687 |
| Henry | 573 | 613 | 554 | 603 | 678 | 18.3% | 1633 |
| Houston | 1,073 | 1,453 | 1,164 | 936 | 1,251 | 16.6% | 1531 |
| Irwin | 118 | 81 | 89 | 108 | 89 | −24.6% | 961 |
| Jackson | 308 | 307 | 356 | 293 | 358 | 16.2% | 1358 |
| Jasper | 92 | 69 | 77 | 115 | 177 | 92.4% | 2165 |
| Jeff Davis | 291 | 173 | 127 | 83 | 97 | −66.7% | 809 |
| Jefferson | 377 | 276 | 432 | 655 | 398 | 5.6% | 2112 |

Table 45

## REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued
## 1979 – 1983

| County | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | % Change 79–83 | Rate/100,000 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jenkins | 40 | 34 | 25 | 79 | 70 | 75.0% | 770 |
| Johnson | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Jones | 213 | 113 | 149 | 165 | 215 | 0.9% | 1195 |
| Lamar | 233 | 209 | 224 | 266 | 182 | −21.9% | 1442 |
| Lanier | 12 | 21 | 126 | 125 | 114 | 850.0% | 1962 |
| Laurens | 214 | 367 | 374 | 357 | 288 | 34.6% | 750 |
| Lee | 73 | 50 | 65 | 56 | 113 | 54.8% | 821 |
| Liberty | 669 | 859 | 1,507 | 976 | 987 | 47.5% | 2289 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 566.7% | 286 |
| Long | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Lowndes | 1,076 | 796 | 599 | 686 | 694 | −35.5% | 975 |
| Lumpkin | 240 | 142 | 113 | 127 | 152 | −36.7% | 1357 |
| Macon | 69 | 36 | 17 | 34 | 113 | 63.8% | 780 |
| Madison | 41 | 5 | 200 | 190 | 268 | 553.7% | 1418 |
| Marion | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| McDuffie | 349 | 212 | 231 | 151 | 135 | −61.3% | 695 |
| McIntosh | 8 | 167 | 422 | 282 | 275 | 3,337.5% | 3322 |
| Meriwether | 229 | 189 | 300 | 261 | 388 | 69.4% | 1777 |
| Miller | 32 | 29 | 15 | 2 | 24 | −25.0% | 331 |
| Mitchell | 165 | 117 | 84 | 75 | 192 | 16.4% | 876 |
| Monroe | 405 | 456 | 603 | 560 | 529 | 30.6% | 3380 |
| Montgomery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | – | 14 |
| Morgan | 75 | 51 | 62 | 71 | 44 | −41.3% | 363 |
| Murray | 710 | 477 | 544 | 694 | 630 | −11.3% | 2912 |
| Muscogee | 2,107 | 1,849 | 2,286 | 2,580 | 2,851 | 35.3% | 1635 |
| Newton | 442 | 429 | 357 | 416 | 500 | 13.1% | 1363 |
| Oconee | 27 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 42 | 55.6% | 298 |
| Oglethorpe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 98 | – | 1057 |
| Paulding | 389 | 380 | 408 | 406 | 261 | −32.9% | 909 |
| Peach | 316 | 304 | 260 | 418 | 218 | −31.0% | 1079 |
| Pickens | 101 | 61 | 72 | 174 | 151 | 49.5% | 1249 |
| Pierce | 34 | 81 | 175 | 210 | 160 | 370.6% | 1268 |
| Pike | 180 | 186 | 201 | 209 | 189 | 5.0% | 1960 |
| Polk | 676 | 548 | 566 | 661 | 236 | −65.1% | 715 |
| Pulaski | 191 | 150 | 238 | 225 | 344 | 80.1% | 3734 |
| Putnam | 36 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 3 | −91.7% | 28 |
| Quitman | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 300.0% | 166 |
| Rabun | 29 | 52 | 16 | 66 | 91 | 213.8% | 838 |
| Randolph | 72 | 24 | 38 | 56 | 93 | 29.2% | 931 |
| Richmond | 1,842 | 2,055 | 1,652 | 1,848 | 2,779 | 50.9% | 1466 |
| Rockdale | 602 | 897 | 1,445 | 1,388 | 1,799 | 198.8% | 4121 |
| Schley | 29 | 20 | 29 | 15 | 13 | −55.2% | 367 |
| Screven | 98 | 93 | 151 | 114 | 117 | 19.4% | 802 |
| Seminole | 193 | 141 | 274 | 192 | 233 | 20.7% | 2430 |
| Spalding | 512 | 744 | 901 | 779 | 613 | 19.7% | 1226 |
| Stephens | 88 | 97 | 179 | 194 | 273 | 210.2% | 1241 |
| Stewart | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | −50.0% | 51 |
| Sumter | 198 | 145 | 82 | 126 | 153 | −22.7% | 505 |
| Talbot | 35 | 33 | 45 | 3 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Taliaferro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Tattnall | 103 | 47 | 30 | 78 | 230 | 123.3% | 1213 |

Table 45

## REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY — Continued
## 1979 – 1983

| County | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | % Change 79–83 | Rate/100,000 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taylor | 143 | 114 | 160 | 167 | 90 | −37.1% | 1127 |
| Telfair | 409 | 229 | 111 | 173 | 133 | −67.5% | 1150 |
| Terrell | 120 | 89 | 52 | 60 | 37 | −69.2% | 299 |
| Thomas | 531 | 339 | 426 | 444 | 385 | −27.5% | 977 |
| Tift | 755 | 712 | 611 | 540 | 538 | −28.7% | 1564 |
| Toombs | 531 | 702 | 1,004 | 1,072 | 881 | 65.9% | 3742 |
| Towns | 110 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | −91.8% | 154 |
| Treutlen | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Troup | 2,327 | 1,553 | 1,607 | 1,478 | 1,422 | −38.9% | 2760 |
| Turner | 199 | 226 | 254 | 211 | 182 | −8.5% | 1858 |
| Twiggs | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Union | 116 | 25 | 74 | 116 | 97 | −16.4% | 973 |
| Upson | 385 | 313 | 368 | 334 | 362 | −6.0% | 1368 |
| Walker | 313 | 371 | 398 | 337 | 492 | 57.2% | 856 |
| Walton | 401 | 462 | 478 | 438 | 604 | 50.6% | 1800 |
| Ware | 404 | 371 | 568 | 979 | 863 | 113.6% | 2260 |
| Warren | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0% | 15 |
| Washington | 140 | 152 | 262 | 164 | 134 | −4.3% | 689 |
| Wayne | 218 | 215 | 276 | 337 | 281 | 28.9% | 1303 |
| Webster | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Wheeler | 96 | 77 | 97 | 63 | 54 | −43.8% | 1013 |
| White | 171 | 162 | 236 | 337 | 307 | 79.5% | 2889 |
| Whitfield | 659 | 534 | 623 | 553 | 603 | −8.5% | 884 |
| Wilcox | 31 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 1 | −96.8% | 13 |
| Wilkes | 96 | 74 | 139 | 177 | 174 | 81.3% | 1547 |
| Wilkinson | 30 | 27 | 0 | 34 | 0 | −100.0% | 0 |
| Worth | 89 | 150 | 207 | 217 | 237 | 166.3% | 1245 |
| State Agency | 285 | 183 | 274 | 293 | 625 | 119.3% | |
| Totals | 66,098 | 68,587 | 76,448 | 81,086 | 84,552 | 27.9% | 1468 |

Table 46

## RANKING OF COUNTIES BY DUI ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1983

| County | DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons | County | DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons | County | DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden | 6344 | Bibb | 1428 | Screven | 802 |
| Rockdale | 4121 | Gwinnett | 1421 | Clinch | 800 |
| Toombs | 3742 | Madison | 1418 | Macon | 780 |
| Pulaski | 3734 | Forsyth | 1415 | Jenkins | 770 |
| Monroe | 3380 | Habersham | 1402 | Charlton | 755 |
| McIntosh | 3322 | Upson | 1368 | Laurens | 750 |
| Berrien | 2967 | Newton | 1363 | Coffee | 715 |
| Murray | 2912 | Jackson | 1358 | Polk | 715 |
| White | 2889 | Lumpkin | 1357 | McDuffie | 695 |
| Troup | 2760 | Chatham | 1347 | Washington | 689 |
| Greene | 2480 | Gilmer | 1337 | Elbert | 667 |
| Seminole | 2430 | Fannin | 1335 | Brooks | 597 |
| Carroll | 2398 | Coweta | 1330 | Colquitt | 590 |
| Liberty | 2289 | Wayne | 1303 | Sumter | 505 |
| Ware | 2260 | Pierce | 1268 | Early | 504 |
| Clarke | 2238 | Burke | 1265 | Dodge | 452 |
| Cobb | 2171 | Clayton | 1260 | Harris | 430 |
| Jasper | 2165 | Pickens | 1249 | Clay | 411 |
| Floyd | 2138 | Worth | 1245 | Columbia | 407 |
| Dougherty | 2129 | Stephens | 1241 | Evans | 402 |
| Jefferson | 2112 | Spalding | 1226 | Banks | 374 |
| Cherokee | 2059 | Tattnall | 1213 | Schley | 367 |
| Gordon | 2035 | Jones | 1195 | Morgan | 363 |
| Hall | 1964 | Ben Hill | 1159 | Calhoun | 337 |
| Lanier | 1962 | DeKalb | 1156 | Miller | 331 |
| Pike | 1960 | Telfair | 1150 | Terrell | 299 |
| Baldwin | 1933 | Crisp | 1130 | Oconee | 298 |
| Cook | 1930 | Taylor | 1127 | Emanuel | 297 |
| Bulloch | 1921 | Crawford | 1120 | Lincoln | 286 |
| Turner | 1858 | Franklin | 1113 | Hart | 256 |
| Atkinson | 1816 | Bartow | 1097 | Brantley | 211 |
| Walton | 1800 | Peach | 1079 | Quitman | 166 |
| Meriwether | 1777 | Oglethorpe | 1057 | Towns | 154 |
| Decatur | 1767 | Grady | 1042 | Dooly | 126 |
| Barrow | 1728 | Bryan | 1034 | Baker | 77 |
| Heard | 1687 | Wheeler | 1013 | Stewart | 51 |
| Candler | 1678 | Bleckley | 1000 | Putnam | 28 |
| Fayette | 1662 | Dade | 992 | Warren | 15 |
| Muscogee | 1635 | Effingham | 982 | Montgomery | 14 |
| Henry | 1633 | Thomas | 977 | Wilcox | 13 |
| Catoosa | 1618 | Lowndes | 975 | Chattahoochee | 0 |
| Butts | 1590 | Union | 973 | Echols | 0 |
| Tift | 1564 | Irwin | 961 | Glascock | 0 |
| Wilkes | 1547 | Randolph | 931 | Hancock | 0 |
| Chattooga | 1535 | Appling | 911 | Johnson | 0 |
| Houston | 1531 | Paulding | 909 | Long | 0 |
| Dawson | 1520 | Whitfield | 884 | Marion | 0 |
| Glynn | 1512 | Mitchell | 876 | Talbot | 0 |
| Douglas | 1484 | Walker | 856 | Taliaferro | 0 |
| Haralson | 1483 | Rabun | 838 | Treutlen | 0 |
| Richmond | 1466 | Lee | 821 | Twiggs | 0 |
| Fulton | 1460 | Jeff Davis | 809 | Webster | 0 |
| Lamar | 1442 | Bacon | 804 | Wilkinson | 0 |

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 47

## REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS
## 1979 – 1983

| AGE GROUP | 1979 | RATE | 1980 | RATE | 1981 | RATE | 1982 | RATE | 1983 | RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–14 | 47 | * | 79 | 6 | 35 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 42 | 3 |
| 15–19 | 7,929 | * | 7,961 | 1,500 | 8,148 | 1,542 | 8,605 | 1,636 | 8,217 | 1,569 |
| 20–24 | 14,069 | * | 15,395 | 2,983 | 17,746 | 3,443 | 18,966 | 3,685 | 20,737 | 4,034 |
| 25–29 | 10,795 | * | 11,907 | 2,474 | 13,657 | 2,790 | 14,299 | 2,872 | 16,895 | 3,339 |
| 30–34 | 8,367 | * | 8,993 | 2,004 | 10,743 | 2,329 | 10,815 | 2,284 | 12,421 | 2,556 |
| 35–39 | 6,837 | * | 7,026 | 1,972 | 7,703 | 2,073 | 7,704 | 1,992 | 9,055 | 2,252 |
| 0–19 | 7,976 | * | 8,040 | 432 | 8,183 | 437 | 8,629 | 458 | 8,259 | 435 |
| 20+ | 55,142 | * | 57,342 | 1,592 | 64,433 | 1,747 | 65,320 | 1,730 | 73,895 | 1,914 |

* Population Figures Unavailable For These Age Groups in 1979

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates, Georgia Crime Information Center

NOTE: Due To Reporting Procedures In 1979 – 1983, Demographic Data For DUI Arrests Are Not Available From All Reporting Agencies Therefore The Totals Will Not Equal The Totals Found In Table 45

Figure 24A

## DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1979 (%)

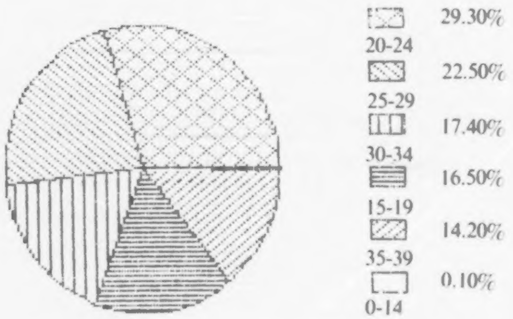
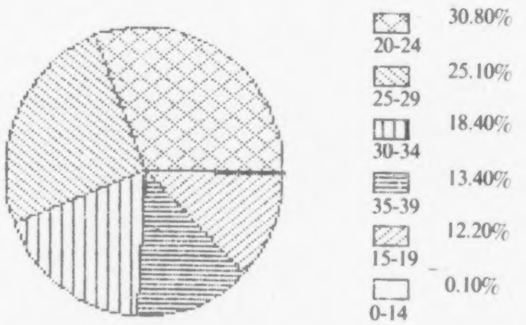


Figure 24B

## DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1983 (%)



## PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Data on traffic fatalities are available from the DPS Accident Reporting database. The figures on traffic deaths in Georgia indicate a great deal of variance from 1973 to 1983. Traffic deaths peaked in 1973 with 1,912 persons dying on the road and dropped to the lowest point in 1982 with 1,229.

The variance in traffic deaths can be attributed to two main factors: The 55 mph speed limit and the number of miles traveled per year. The 55 mph speed limit became effective in 1974. Traffic deaths in that year declined 30.5%. Certainly another critical factor was the oil embargo which forced many travelers to reduce their miles driven in 1974 (3.4%). Though the mileage increased to a record 43.2 billion miles in 1978, traffic fatalities never reached the number of 1973. (See Figure 25 and 26)

In addition to the 55 mph speed limit, certain other factors should be considered such as safer driving, increased use of seat belts, and safer automobiles. All of these factors are helping to bring down the death rate per 100 million miles (See Figure 27).

Of critical importance to many citizens is the effect alcohol use has on traffic fatalities. Tables 48, 49, 50 and 51 provide data on several important considerations. These are fatal accidents and actual fatalities caused by DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .10 or greater) along with fatal accidents and fatalities where alcohol was a factor but not a legal DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .01-.09).

Data are also provided on fatalities by month, location and type (Table 52) along with the holiday traffic deaths in 1982 and 1983. Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large number of deaths on the roads. The 1983 figures indicate declines on major holidays except for the Memorial Day and Christmas weekends.

Figure 25

**TRAFFIC DEATHS, 1973 - 1983**

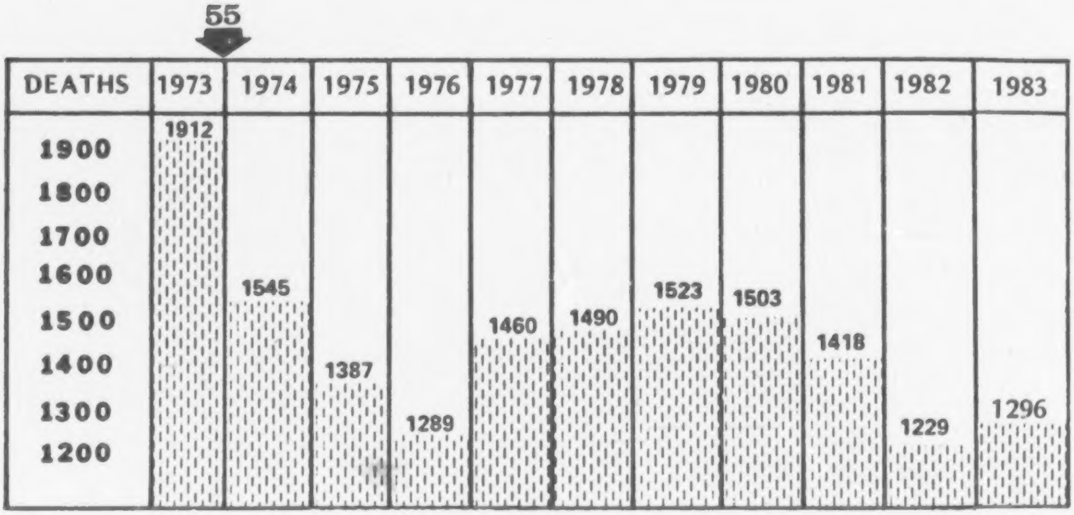


Figure 26

**ANNUAL MILES TRAVELED IN BILLIONS, 1973 - 1983**

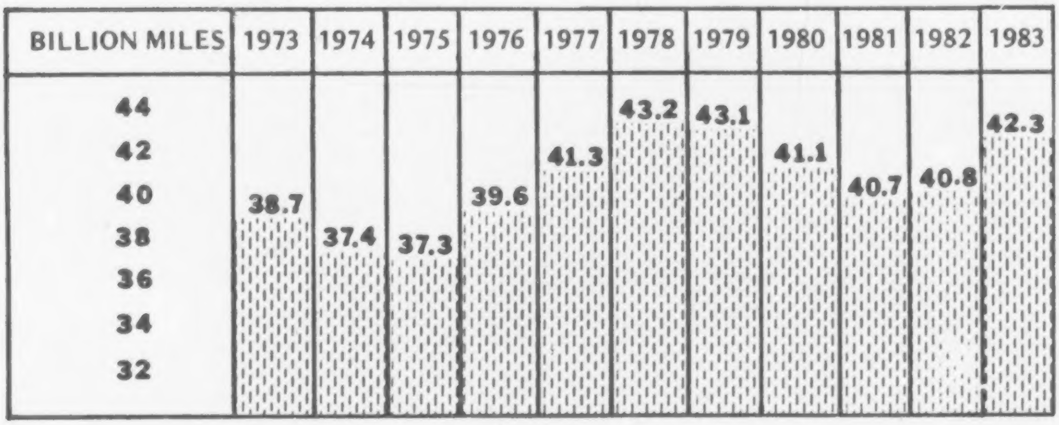


Figure 27

**DEATH RATE PER 100 MILLION MILES TRAVELED, 1973 - 1983**

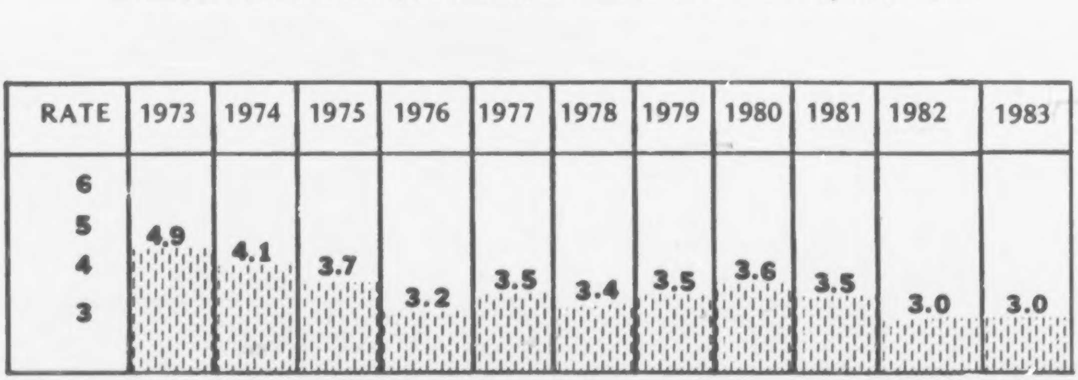


Table 48

## FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fatal Accidents | 1,331 | 1,348 | 1,256 | 1,097 | 1,157 |
| DUI Related Fatal Accidents | 200 | 377 | 422 | 402 | 399 |
| % of Fatal Accidents - DUI Related | 15.0% | 28.0% | 33.6% | 36.6% | 34.5% |

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcyclist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 49

## FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fatalities | 1,524 | 1,508 | 1,418 | 1,229 | 1,296 |
| DUI Related Fatalities | 242 | 426 | 472 | 463 | 454 |
| % of Fatalities - DUI Related | 15.9% | 28.2% | 33.3% | 37.7% | 35.0% |

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcyclist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 50

## ALCOHOL RELATED* FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fatal Accidents | 1,331 | 1,348 | 1,256 | 1,097 | 1,157 |
| Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents | 43 | 115 | 120 | 118 | 123 |
| % of Fatal Accidents - Alcohol Related | 3.2% | 8.5% | 9.6% | 10.8% | 10.6% |

*Alcohol Related indicates drivers, passengers, pedestrians or pedalcyclist with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .01 to .09

Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 51

## ALCOHOL RELATED* FATALITIES, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fatalities | 1,524 | 1,508 | 1,418 | 1,229 | 1,296 |
| Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents | 59 | 139 | 142 | 137 | 140 |
| % of Fatalities Alcohol Related | 3.9% | 9.2% | 10.0% | 11.1% | 10.8% |

*Alcohol Related indicates drivers, passengers, pedestrians or pedalcyclist with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) of .01 to .09

Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 52

## TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE

## 1982 – 1983

| Month | Rural | | Urban | | Total | | Pedestrian | | Motorcycle | | Other Vehicles | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| January | 71 | 55 | 17 | 27 | 88 | 82 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 77 | 62 | 88 | 82 |
| February | 64 | 76 | 28 | 21 | 92 | 97 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 71 | 81 | 92 | 97 |
| March | 78 | 76 | 18 | 21 | 96 | 97 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 70 | 80 | 96 | 97 |
| April | 82 | 64 | 22 | 28 | 104 | 92 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 87 | 75 | 104 | 92 |
| May | 79 | 95 | 17 | 23 | 96 | 118 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 73 | 90 | 96 | 118 |
| June | 86 | 75 | 29 | 25 | 115 | 100 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 95 | 84 | 115 | 100 |
| July | 78 | 100 | 15 | 24 | 93 | 124 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 69 | 99 | 93 | 124 |
| August | 87 | 100 | 26 | 29 | 113 | 129 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 70 | 104 | 113 | 129 |
| September | 78 | 95 | 26 | 19 | 104 | 114 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 71 | 79 | 104 | 114 |
| October | 80 | 81 | 34 | 44 | 114 | 125 | 18 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 88 | 96 | 114 | 125 |
| November | 94 | 74 | 26 | 26 | 120 | 100 | 17 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 99 | 69 | 120 | 100 |
| December | 79 | 100 | 15 | 18 | 94 | 118 | 16 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 96 | 94 | 118 |
| Total | 956 | 991 | 273 | 305 | 1,229 | 1,296 | 172 | 203 | 111 | 78 | 946 | 1,015 | 1,229 | 1,296 |

SOURCE: Department of Public Safety

Table 53

## HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1982 – 1983

| Holiday | Accidents | | Injuries | | Fatalities | | Hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 & 1983 |
| Memorial Day | 1,026 | 1,156 | 429 | 427 | 12 | 15 | 78 |
| Fourth of July | 942 | 1,033 | 434 | 432 | 18 | 15 | 78 |
| Labor Day | 887 | 1,245 | 306 | 432 | 18 | 17 | 78 |
| Thanksgiving | 1,238 | 1,816 | 437 | 564 | 16 | 14 | 102 |
| Christmas | 979 | 1,067 | 281 | 345 | 5 | 9 | 78 |
| New Years | 1,205 | 841 | 364 | 312 | 22 | 6 | 78 |
| Totals | 6,277 | 7,158 | 2,251 | 2,512 | 91 | 76 | 492 |

1982 – One (1) Fatality every 5.4 holiday hours
1983 – One (1) Fatality every 6.5 holiday hours
Source: Department of Public Safety

# II COURTS

## INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate courts, probate courts, juvenile courts, state courts, superior courts, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by law. All the courts of the state comprise a unified judicial system.

### Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction over other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by judicial circuits or groups of counties. As of July 2, 1983, there were 123 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits. The 45 circuits are divided into ten Administrative Districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each of them. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by the District Attorney who is elected on a judicial circuit basis.

### State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. At the end of Fiscal Year 1983, 59 state courts operated in 60 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth Counties are served by one court). Of the 77 judges presiding, 29 were full time state court judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by the Solicitor who is elected on a county basis.

### Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, the administration of estates, the appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings or acting as a court of inquiry. They may also hear traffic cases and try violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

### Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed noncapital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six-year terms by the superior court judges serving their counties. At the end of Fiscal Year 1983, there were 11 full-time juvenile court judges and 39 part-time judges serving the state's 62 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, the judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

### Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. There is a magistrate court in each county of the State and they serve as courts of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer.

### Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal from the same trial courts which may appeal to the Supreme Court, except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

### Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters. Caseload data maintained by the Supreme Court does not reveal the court's criminal appellate caseload.

## Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits as the needs change within the state. The absence of specific criminal case data prevents a more accurate portrayal of the criminal caseload of the various categories of courts. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Figure 28

GEORGIA JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts

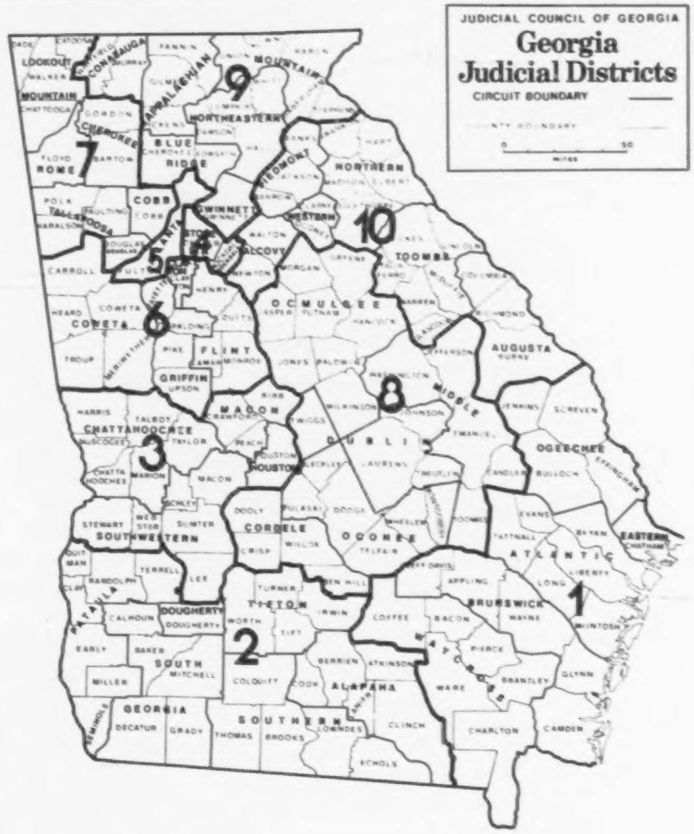

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA
Georgia Judicial Districts
CIRCUIT BOUNDARY
COUNTY BOUNDARY
0
50
MILES
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CONASAUGA
APPALACHIAN
MOUNTAIN
NORTHEASTERN
CHEROKEE
BLUE RIDGE
ROME
PIEDMONT
NORTHERN
COBB
TALLAPOOSA
GWINNETT
ALCOVY
WESTERN
TOOMBS
OCMULGEE
COWETA
FLINT
GRIFFIN
AUGUSTA
MACON
MIDDLE
CHATTAHOOCHEE
DUBLIN
OGEECHEE
SOUTHWESTERN
CORDELE
OCONEE
ATLANTIC
EASTERN
PATAULA
DOUGHERTY
TIFTON
BRUNSWICK
SOUTH GEORGIA
ALAPAHA
WAYCROSS
SOUTHERN

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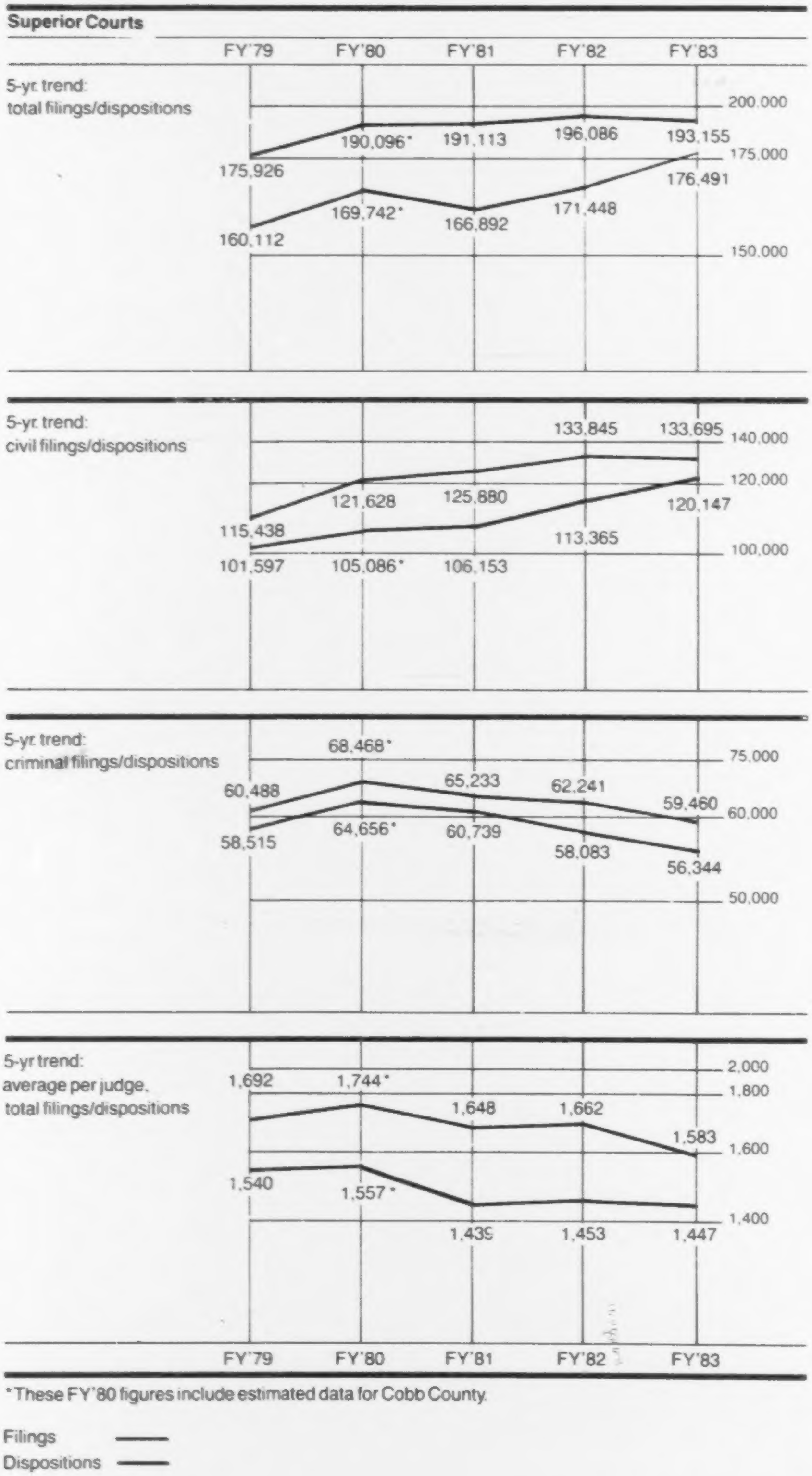
Figure 29

## SUPERIOR COURTS — FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1979 - 1983



*These FY'80 figures include estimated data for Cobb County.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 54

## FY 1983 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

| | Total Criminal | | Felony | | Misdemeanor | | Traffic | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Circuit** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** |
| Alapaha | 3,307 | 2,819 | 575 | 459 | 1,395 | 1,117 | 1,337 | 1,243 |
| Alcovy | 1,319 | 1,201 | 475 | 444 | 798 | 712 | 46 | 45 |
| Atlanta | 5,570 | 5,437 | 5,567 | 5,437 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atlantic | 862 | 647 | 545 | 360 | 138 | 108 | 179 | 179 |
| Augusta | 1,053 | 1,171 | 943 | 980 | 82 | 153 | 28 | 38 |
| Blue Ridge | 1,846 | 1,675 | 779 | 664 | 456 | 461 | 611 | 550 |
| Brunswick | 1,327 | 1,108 | 843 | 628 | 131 | 127 | 353 | 353 |
| Chattahoochee | 2,016 | 1,767 | 1,314 | 1,220 | 392 | 379 | 310 | 168 |
| Cherokee | 1,455 | 1,334 | 662 | 591 | 649 | 516 | 144 | 227 |
| Clayton | 1,182 | 993 | 1,144 | 964 | 27 | 22 | 11 | 7 |
| Cobb | 1,510 | 1,463 | 1,328 | 1,304 | 139 | 119 | 43 | 40 |
| Conasauga | 1,138 | 987 | 646 | 582 | 289 | 233 | 203 | 172 |
| Cordele | 1,094 | 1,111 | 409 | 415 | 679 | 690 | 6 | 6 |
| Coweta | 854 | 827 | 645 | 631 | 172 | 161 | 37 | 35 |
| Dougherty | 743 | 648 | 743 | 626 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| Douglas* | 873 | 825 | 244 | 260 | 422 | 378 | 207 | 187 |
| Dublin | 1,187 | 1,093 | 361 | 323 | 764 | 737 | 62 | 33 |
| Eastern | 1,767 | 2,002 | 1,731 | 1,906 | 36 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Flint | 954 | 842 | 429 | 376 | 487 | 437 | 38 | 29 |
| Griffin | 1,507 | 1,485 | 669 | 751 | 581 | 496 | 257 | 238 |
| Gwinnett | 695 | 836 | 668 | 809 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| Houston | 326 | 308 | 288 | 270 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Lookout Mountain | 2,499 | 2,322 | 796 | 656 | 1,389 | 1,397 | 314 | 269 |
| Macon | 1,553 | 1,653 | 1,265 | 1,379 | 258 | 251 | 30 | 23 |
| Middle | 564 | 590 | 556 | 586 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain | 709 | 564 | 367 | 345 | 234 | 147 | 108 | 72 |
| Northeastern | 1,541 | 1,517 | 620 | 659 | 409 | 384 | 512 | 474 |
| Northern | 1,170 | 803 | 482 | 267 | 669 | 511 | 19 | 25 |
| Ocmulgee | 1,996 | 1,761 | 1,155 | 1,017 | 825 | 731 | 16 | 13 |
| Oconee | 960 | 954 | 444 | 450 | 511 | 498 | 5 | 6 |
| Ogeechee | 447 | 427 | 442 | 421 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Pataula | 1,188 | 1,043 | 499 | 466 | 529 | 410 | 160 | 167 |
| Piedmont | 1,257 | 1,271 | 290 | 318 | 489 | 472 | 478 | 481 |
| Rockdale | 524 | 451 | 233 | 193 | 219 | 207 | 72 | 51 |
| Rome | 1,890 | 1,971 | 485 | 522 | 1,295 | 1,365 | 110 | 84 |
| South Georgia | 914 | 1,037 | 801 | 885 | 97 | 136 | 16 | 16 |
| Southern | 1,253 | 1,180 | 1,123 | 1,032 | 130 | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Southwestern | 629 | 593 | 465 | 439 | 152 | 144 | 12 | 10 |
| Stone Mountain | 2,343 | 2,486 | 2,341 | 2,484 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,001 | 829 | 364 | 307 | 452 | 360 | 185 | 162 |
| Tifton | 768 | 626 | 452 | 399 | 300 | 224 | 16 | 3 |
| Toombs | 2,410 | 2,348 | 333 | 303 | 1,107 | 1,067 | 970 | 978 |
| Waycross | 60 | 674 | 476 | 486 | 164 | 169 | 20 | 19 |
| Western | 599 | 665 | 545 | 599 | 39 | 45 | 15 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 59,460 | 56,344 | 35,542 | 34,213 | 16,975 | 15,680 | 6,943 | 6,451 |
| AVERAGE PER JUDGE** | 487 | 462 | 291 | 280 | 139 | 129 | 57 | 53 |

*The Douglas and Rockdale judicial circuits became effective 1/1/83.

**Based on 122 superior court judges.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 54

# FY 1983 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

| | Total Civil | | General Civil | | Domestic Relations | | Independent Motions | | Total Caseload | | Total Open |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | **Filed** | **Disposed** | |
| Alapaha | 1,209 | 841 | 487 | 333 | 504 | 395 | 218 | 113 | 4,516 | 3,660 | 4,244 |
| Alcovy | 2,408 | 1,884 | 647 | 525 | 939 | 762 | 822 | 597 | 3,727 | 3,085 | 3,606 |
| Atlanta | 12,353 | 11,584 | 4,743 | 3,967 | 5,971 | 5,601 | 1,639 | 2,016 | 17,923 | 17,021 | 13,661 |
| Atlantic | 2,221 | 2,400 | 604 | 707 | 1,354 | 1,366 | 263 | 327 | 3,083 | 3,047 | 1,611 |
| Augusta | 5,033 | 4,056 | 990 | 705 | 3,309 | 2,724 | 734 | 627 | 6,086 | 5,227 | 7,231 |
| Blue Ridge | 2,404 | 2,067 | 753 | 557 | 1,292 | 1,223 | 359 | 287 | 4,250 | 3,742 | 4,092 |
| Brunswick | 3,162 | 2,759 | 1,000 | 812 | 1,948 | 1,744 | 214 | 203 | 4,489 | 3,867 | 4,515 |
| Chattahoochee | 5,424 | 3,886 | 1,351 | 698 | 3,317 | 2,752 | 756 | 436 | 7,440 | 5,653 | 8,346 |
| Cherokee | 2,703 | 3,345 | 846 | 993 | 1,035 | 1,224 | 822 | 1,128 | 4,158 | 4,679 | 4,716 |
| Clayton | 3,169 | 3,379 | 663 | 696 | 2,212 | 2,427 | 294 | 256 | 4,351 | 4,372 | 2,872 |
| Cobb | 7,708 | 6,805 | 1,162 | 885 | 5,349 | 4,932 | 1,197 | 988 | 9,218 | 8,268 | 8,033 |
| Conasauga | 2,864 | 2,792 | 839 | 871 | 1,493 | 1,426 | 532 | 495 | 4,002 | 3,779 | 3,388 |
| Cordele | 1,842 | 1,856 | 530 | 593 | 894 | 841 | 418 | 422 | 2,936 | 2,967 | 1,171 |
| Coweta | 3,957 | 4,064 | 1,199 | 1,015 | 1,980 | 2,358 | 778 | 691 | 4,811 | 4,891 | 4,505 |
| Dougherty | 2,265 | 1,777 | 505 | 354 | 1,321 | 941 | 439 | 482 | 3,008 | 2,425 | 2,985 |
| Douglas* | 2,302 | 2,722 | 1,126 | 1,384 | 693 | 701 | 493 | 637 | 3,175 | 3,547 | 3,966 |
| Dublin | 1,815 | 1,464 | 714 | 658 | 660 | 560 | 441 | 246 | 3,002 | 2,557 | 2,836 |
| Eastern | 4,182 | 3,251 | 1,264 | 855 | 2,414 | 2,136 | 504 | 260 | 5,949 | 5,253 | 6,262 |
| Flint | 2,174 | 1,769 | 970 | 730 | 779 | 707 | 425 | 332 | 3,128 | 2,611 | 2,857 |
| Griffin | 2,722 | 2,590 | 740 | 637 | 1,394 | 1,417 | 588 | 536 | 4,229 | 4,075 | 2,786 |
| Gwinnett | 3,850 | 3,682 | 665 | 586 | 2,189 | 2,135 | 996 | 961 | 4,545 | 4,518 | 2,193 |
| Houston | 1,351 | 1,119 | 299 | 225 | 818 | 737 | 234 | 157 | 1,677 | 1,427 | 1,275 |
| Lookout Mountain | 3,223 | 3,005 | 1,021 | 952 | 1,600 | 1,554 | 602 | 499 | 5,722 | 5,327 | 3,490 |
| Macon | 3,995 | 4,054 | 766 | 767 | 2,726 | 2,879 | 503 | 408 | 5,548 | 5,707 | 2,828 |
| Middle | 2,526 | 1,931 | 852 | 631 | 1,150 | 972 | 524 | 328 | 3,090 | 2,521 | 3,827 |
| Mountain | 1,733 | 1,868 | 481 | 547 | 970 | 956 | 282 | 365 | 2,412 | 2,432 | 1,486 |
| Northeastern | 2,409 | 2,507 | 781 | 858 | 1,129 | 1,117 | 499 | 532 | 3,956 | 4,024 | 1,518 |
| Northern | 1,857 | 1,633 | 681 | 605 | 792 | 678 | 384 | 350 | 3,027 | 2,436 | 2,753 |
| Ocmulgee | 3,790 | 2,759 | 1,377 | 956 | 1,409 | 1,114 | 1,004 | 689 | 5,786 | 4,520 | 4,452 |
| Oconee | 1,587 | 1,247 | 606 | 503 | 589 | 501 | 398 | 243 | 2,547 | 2,201 | 1,596 |
| Ogeechee | 2,118 | 2,233 | 640 | 679 | 1,210 | 1,253 | 268 | 301 | 2,565 | 2,660 | 1,418 |
| Pataula | 1,360 | 1,035 | 632 | 549 | 491 | 343 | 237 | 143 | 2,548 | 2,078 | 2,357 |
| Piedmont | 1,946 | 1,556 | 652 | 495 | 786 | 668 | 508 | 393 | 3,203 | 2,627 | 2,231 |
| Rockdale* | 1,060 | 554 | 475 | 252 | 376 | 255 | 209 | 47 | 1,584 | 1,005 | 2,474 |
| Rome | 2,683 | 3,446 | 961 | 1,383 | 928 | 1,389 | 794 | 674 | 4,573 | 5,417 | 4,112 |
| South Georgia | 1,770 | 1,538 | 586 | 584 | 781 | 657 | 403 | 297 | 2,684 | 2,575 | 1,640 |
| Southern | 3,505 | 2,727 | 1,084 | 858 | 1,651 | 1,439 | 770 | 430 | 4,758 | 3,907 | 4,023 |
| Southwestern | 2,082 | 1,779 | 804 | 720 | 987 | 861 | 291 | 198 | 2,711 | 2,372 | 1,716 |
| Stone Mountain | 8,320 | 7,612 | 2,146 | 1,733 | 5,276 | 5,123 | 898 | 756 | 10,663 | 10,098 | 11,148 |
| Tallapoosa | 2,898 | 2,187 | 1,078 | 850 | 1,088 | 861 | 732 | 476 | 3,899 | 3,016 | 3,705 |
| Tifton | 2,115 | 1,449 | 564 | 499 | 1,029 | 744 | 522 | 206 | 2,883 | 2,075 | 3,916 |
| Toombs | 1,121 | 938 | 325 | 285 | 529 | 436 | 267 | 217 | 3,531 | 3,286 | 1,966 |
| Waycross | 2,669 | 2,290 | 831 | 828 | 1,582 | 1,283 | 256 | 179 | 3,329 | 2,964 | 2,471 |
| Western | 1,810 | 1,707 | 620 | 543 | 868 | 866 | 322 | 298 | 2,409 | 2,372 | 1,408 |
| TOTAL | 133,695 | 120,147 | 40,054 | 34,863 | 69,802 | 65,058 | 23,839 | 20,226 | 193,155 | 176,491 | 163,696 |
| AVERAGE PER JUDGE** | 1,096 | 985 | 328 | 286 | 572 | 533 | 195 | 166 | 1,583 | 1,447 | 1,342 |

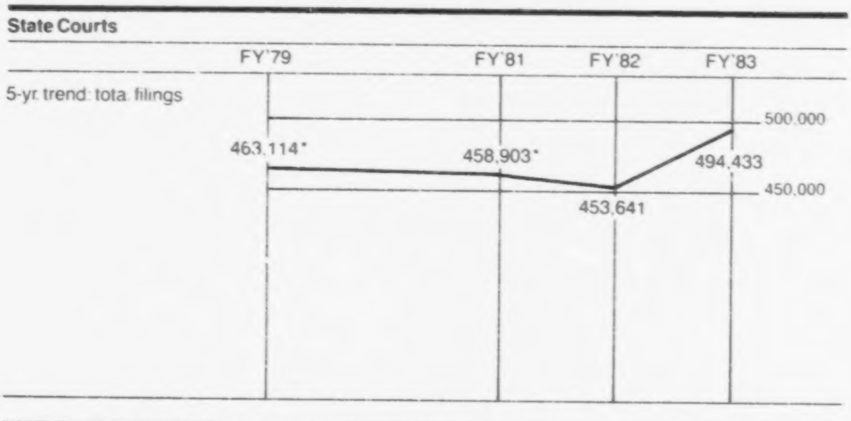
*The Douglas and Rockdale judicial circuits became effective 1/1/83.

**Based on 122 superior court judges

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Figure 30

## STATE COURTS — FILINGS, 1979 - 1983



*Filings estimated for the State Court of DeKalb County.

Data unavailable for FY'80

Filings ——

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

## Table 55

# FY 1983 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

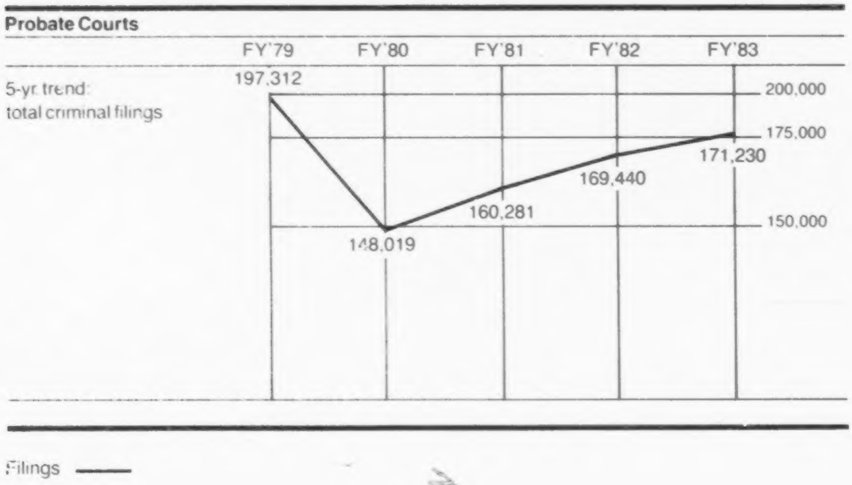
| | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Total Cases Filed | | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Total Cases Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | 645 | 52 | 697 | Hall | 7,945 | 1,219 | 9,164 |
| Baldwin* | 4,034 | 0 | 4,034 | Houston | 7,294 | 1,474 | 8,768 |
| Bibb | 5,873 | 1,043 | 6,916 | Jackson | 7,982 | 230 | 8,212 |
| Bryan | 2,351 | 51 | 2,402 | Jefferson | 1,777 | 91 | 1,868 |
| Bulloch | 2,305 | 90 | 2,395 | Jenkins | 893 | 126 | 1,019 |
| Burke | 2,474 | 171 | 2,645 | Johnson | 385 | 45 | 430 |
| Candler | 1,927 | 14 | 1,941 | Liberty | 8,928 | 103 | 9,031 |
| Carroll | 5,672 | 947 | 6,619 | Long | 674 | 16 | 690 |
| Chatham | 4,289 | 5,309 | 9,598 | Lowndes | 12,937 | 263 | 13,200 |
| Cherokee/ Forsyth | 7,339 | 1,313 | 8,652 | Macon | 613 | 49 | 662 |
| Clarke | 1,344 | 371 | 1,715 | Miller | 931 | 30 | 961 |
| Clayton | 18,719 | 5,048 | 23,767 | Mitchell | 1,851 | 12 | 1,863 |
| Clinch | 904 | 43 | 947 | Muscogee | 7,010 | 378 | 7,388 |
| Cobb | 39,148 | 14,009 | 53,157 | Pierce | 612 | 53 | 665 |
| Coffee | 2,145 | 94 | 2,239 | Putnam* | 908 | 0 | 908 |
| Colquitt | 2,640 | 40 | 2,680 | Richmond | 23,116 | 588 | 23,704 |
| Coweta | 6,600 | 385 | 6,985 | Screven | 1,379 | 42 | 1,421 |
| Decatur | 2,238 | 93 | 2,331 | Spalding | 2,310 | 194 | 2,504 |
| DeKalb | 11,107 | 33,911 | 45,018 | Stephens | 966 | 92 | 1,058 |
| Dougherty | 9,072 | 4,812 | 13,884 | Sumter | 2,509 | 221 | 2,730 |
| Early | 1,396 | 45 | 1,441 | Tattnall | 1,661 | 66 | 1,727 |
| Effingham | 1,727 | 85 | 1,812 | Thomas | 3,330 | 63 | 3,393 |
| Elbert | 1,346 | 30 | 1,376 | Tift | 6,343 | 567 | 6,910 |
| Emanuel | 4,288 | 150 | 4,438 | Toombs | 1,768 | 138 | 1,906 |
| Evans | 482 | 20 | 502 | Treutlen | 1,861 | 34 | 1,895 |
| Fulton | 48,264 | 80,268 | 128,532 | Troup | 7,130 | 364 | 7,494 |
| Glynn | 9,012 | 3,265 | 12,277 | Walker | 2,882 | 111 | 2,993 |
| Grady | 1,778 | 37 | 1,815 | Ware | 3,913 | 213 | 4,126 |
| Gwinnett | 4,249 | 4,875 | 9,124 | Washington | 1,132 | 38 | 1,170 |
| Habersham | 1,679 | 146 | 1,825 | Wayne | 876 | 70 | 946 |
| | | | | Worth | 2,823 | 87 | 2,910 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 330,640 | 163,793 | 494,433 |

*County courts which became state courts on 7/1/83.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Figure 31

## PROBATE COURTS — FILINGS, 1979 - 1983



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 56

## FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

| County | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Adminis-tration | No Administration Necessary | Probate | Guardian-ship | Year's Support | Habeas Corpus | Hospital-ization | Total Cases Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Atkinson | | 57 | 15 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| Bacon | 421 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 455 |
| Baker | 453 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Baldwin | | 547 | 28 | 9 | 75 | 99 | 1 | 0 | 335 | 547 |
| Banks | 2,060 | 40 | 13 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 |
| Barrow | 780 | 115 | 13 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 39 | 895 |
| Bartow | 5,000 | 263 | 24 | 15 | 114 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 82 | 5,263 |
| Ben Hill | 419 | 70 | 9 | 7 | 42 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 489 |
| Berrien | 704 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Bibb | | 710 | 93 | 57 | 416 | 46 | 41 | 0 | 57 | 710 |
| Bleckley | 925 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 961 |
| Brantley | 1,486 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1,507 |
| Brooks | 1,493 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Bryan | | 52 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 52 |
| Bulloch | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Burke | | 91 | 14 | 9 | 54 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| Butts | 2,934 | 71 | 16 | 3 | 38 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3,005 |
| Calhoun | 521 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Camden | 4,012 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Candler | | 59 | 2 | 8 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 59 |
| Carroll | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Catoosa | 7,097 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Charlton | 462 | 34 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 496 |
| Chatham | | 1,797 | 108 | 116 | 1,086 | 293 | 94 | 25 | 75 | 1,797 |
| Chattahoochee | 345 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| Chattooga | 2,029 | 93 | 15 | 1 | 61 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2,122 |
| Cherokee | | 167 | 24 | 12 | 96 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 167 |
| Clarke | | 343 | 50 | 18 | 136 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 91 | 343 |
| Clay | 427 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 441 |
| Clayton | | 572 | 76 | 37 | 208 | 91 | 58 | 0 | 102 | 572 |
| Clinch | | 39 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Cobb | | 1,658 | 192 | 62 | 705 | 355 | 117 | 7 | 220 | 1,658 |
| Coffee | | 123 | 26 | 17 | 57 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 123 |
| Colquitt | | 253 | 30 | 19 | 114 | 22 | 16 | 0 | 52 | 253 |
| Columbia | 2,672 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Cook | 2,666 | 67 | 14 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 2,733 |
| Coweta | | 295 | 37 | 7 | 140 | 36 | 27 | 0 | 48 | 295 |
| Crawford | 1,660 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Crisp | 3,274 | 94 | 7 | 11 | 66 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3,368 |
| Dade | 2,931 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,952 |
| Dawson | 868 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 896 |
| Decatur | | 100 | 18 | 7 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 100 |
| DeKalb | | 3,788 | 697 | 210 | 1,443 | 681 | 330 | 5 | 422 | 3,788 |
| Dodge | 584 | 61 | 7 | 3 | 31 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 645 |

Table 56

## FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

| County | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Adminis-tration | No Administration Necessary | Probate | Guardian-ship | Year's Support | Habeas Corpus | Hospital-ization | Total Cases Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dooly | 1,932 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Dougherty | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Douglas | 6,119 | 311 | 23 | 19 | 196 | 34 | 29 | 0 | 10 | 6,430 |
| Early | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Echols | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Effingham | | 128 | 12 | 0 | 60 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 34 | 128 |
| Elbert | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Emanuel | | 112 | 35 | 9 | 53 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| Evans | | 32 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Fannin | 744 | 75 | 30 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 819 |
| Fayette | 1,949 | 87 | 8 | 8 | 52 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2,036 |
| Floyd | 5,307 | 480 | 40 | 24 | 199 | 45 | 8 | 0 | 164 | 5,787 |
| Forsyth | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Franklin | 3,826 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Fulton | | 3,026 | 343 | 323 | 1,456 | 752 | 128 | 0 | 24 | 3,026 |
| Gilmer | 2,329 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Glascock | 143 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 156 |
| Glynn | | 275 | 6 | 16 | 144 | 37 | 15 | 0 | 57 | 275 |
| Gordon | 4,305 | 115 | 18 | 7 | 63 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4,420 |
| Grady | | 109 | 21 | 13 | 42 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 109 |
| Greene | 2,605 | 48 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2,653 |
| Gwinnett | | 593 | 67 | 17 | 273 | 121 | 52 | 0 | 63 | 593 |
| Habersham | | 124 | 12 | 6 | 65 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 27 | 124 |
| Hall | | 324 | 29 | 12 | 204 | 43 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 324 |
| Hancock | 1,141 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1,160 |
| Haralson | 2,602 | 116 | 18 | 3 | 39 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 39 | 2,718 |
| Harris | 1,887 | 76 | 7 | 5 | 51 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1,963 |
| Hart | 367 | 105 | 13 | 9 | 64 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 472 |
| Heard | 848 | 52 | 30 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 900 |
| Henry | 5,861 | 203 | 25 | 10 | 105 | 51 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 6,064 |
| Houston | | 312 | 40 | 24 | 158 | 78 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 312 |
| Irwin | 197 | 119 | 18 | 30 | 50 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 316 |
| Jackson | | 110 | 14 | 10 | 67 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Jasper | 782 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 813 |
| Jeff Davis | 727 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 762 |
| Jefferson | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Jenkins | | 48 | 7 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 48 |
| Johnson | | 95 | 17 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 95 |
| Jones | 2,048 | 106 | 10 | 7 | 40 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 2,154 |
| Lamar | 1,404 | 54 | 8 | 9 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,458 |
| Lanier | 548 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 584 |
| Laurens | 4,836 | 87 | 5 | 8 | 30 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 26 | 4,923 |
| Lee | 2,000 | 35 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2,035 |
| Liberty | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Lincoln | 466 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 491 |

## Table 56

## FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

| County | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Administration | No Administration Necessary | Probate | Guardianship | Year's Support | Habeas Corpus | Hospitalization | Total Cases Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long | | 11 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Lowndes | | 279 | 68 | 17 | 135 | 44 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 279 |
| Lumpkin | 992 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Macon | | 75 | 12 | 1 | 36 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 75 |
| Madison | 962 | 92 | 10 | 6 | 41 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 1,054 |
| Marion | 1,033 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,053 |
| McDuffie | 2,774 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| McIntosh | 2,183 | 43 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2,226 |
| Meriwether | 2,361 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Miller | | 58 | 4 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 58 |
| Mitchell | | 96 | 29 | 2 | 57 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 96 |
| Monroe | 12,170 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Montgomery | 451 | 39 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 490 |
| Morgan | 2,824 | 70 | 14 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2,894 |
| Murray | 2,265 | 163 | 27 | 11 | 60 | 26 | 24 | 0 | 15 | 2,428 |
| Muscogee | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Newton | 3,708 | 199 | 15 | 9 | 87 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 50 | 3,907 |
| Oconee | 1,330 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Oglethorpe | 698 | 58 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 756 |
| Paulding | 1,053 | 148 | 19 | 4 | 50 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 44 | 1,201 |
| Peach | 1,428 | 101 | 16 | 5 | 41 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 1,529 |
| Pickens | 1,272 | 93 | 12 | 10 | 26 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 1,365 |
| Pierce | | 60 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 60 |
| Pike | 1,148 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1,184 |
| Polk | 733 | 257 | 10 | 7 | 96 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 112 | 990 |
| Pulaski | 424 | 47 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 471 |
| Putnam | | 81 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 81 |
| Quitman | 397 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 413 |
| Rabun | 317 | 64 | 5 | 8 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 381 |
| Randolph | 754 | 39 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 793 |
| Richmond | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Rockdale | 3,969 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Schley | 92 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| Screven | | 69 | 12 | 3 | 36 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 69 |
| Seminole | 2,728 | 76 | 20 | 15 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 2,804 |
| Spalding | | 429 | 46 | 41 | 166 | 47 | 26 | 3 | 100 | 429 |
| Stephens | | 142 | 25 | 4 | 54 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 142 |
| Stewart | 168 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| Sumter | | 99 | 16 | 3 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Talbot | 1,415 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Taliaferro | 868 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Tattnall | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Taylor | 549 | 47 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 596 |
| Telfair | 720 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Terrell | 697 | 41 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 738 |

Table 56

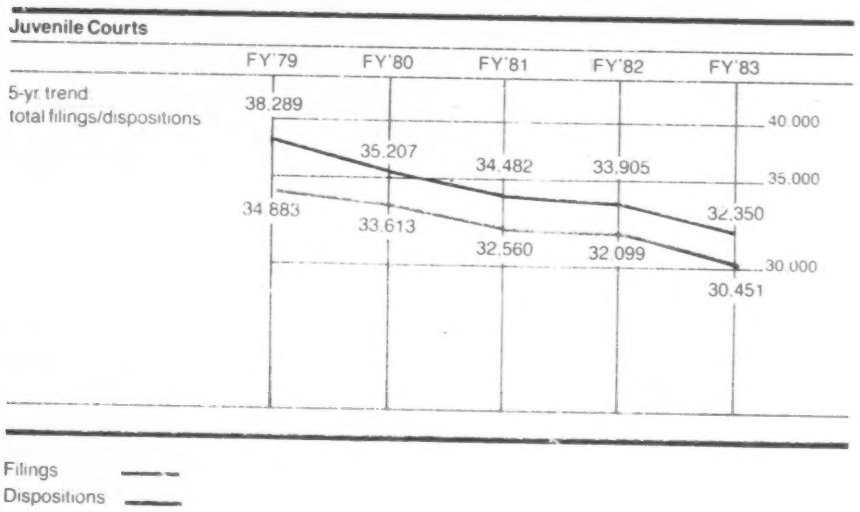
## FY 1983 Probate Court Caseload (Docket entries filed)

| County | Total Criminal | Total Civil | Administration | No Administration Necessary | Probate | Guardianship | Year's Support | Habeas Corpus | Hospitalization | Total Cases Filed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas | | 422 | 20 | 6 | 105 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 271 | 422 |
| Tift | | 153 | 30 | 8 | 72 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 153 |
| Toombs | | 151 | 6 | 17 | 59 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 46 | 151 |
| Towns | 330 | 41 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 371 |
| Treutlen | | 20 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Troup | | 252 | 18 | 16 | 116 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 78 | 252 |
| Turner | 2,264 | 69 | 9 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2,333 |
| Twiggs | 613 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Union | 389 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Upson | 3,402 | 188 | 12 | 16 | 86 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 3,590 |
| Walker | | 247 | 16 | 11 | 140 | 57 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 247 |
| Walton | 2,824 | 159 | 24 | 16 | 71 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 24 | 2,983 |
| Ware | | 485 | 37 | 20 | 109 | 20 | 11 | 261 | 27 | 485 |
| Warren | 260 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 296 |
| Washington | | 103 | 9 | 6 | 52 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 103 |
| Wayne | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Webster | 301 | 39 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 340 |
| Wheeler | 720 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 739 |
| White | 501 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Whitfield | 3,991 | 391 | 42 | 19 | 143 | 26 | 15 | 0 | 146 | 4,382 |
| Wilcox | 480 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 504 |
| Wilkes | 709 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Wilkinson | 473 | 60 | 7 | 9 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 533 |
| Worth | | 102 | 12 | 8 | 43 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 102 |
| Totals | 170,936 | 25,277 | 3,169 | 1,637 | 11,443 | 3,805 | 1,640 | 314 | 3,491 | 140,703 |

*Data not submitted.
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

Figure 32

## JUVENILE COURTS — FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1979 - 1983



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 57

# FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

| County | Delinquent |  | Unruly |  | Traffic |  | Deprived |  | Special Proceedings |  | Total |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| Appling | 55 | 51 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 53 |
| Atkinson | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 |
| Bacon | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Baker | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Baldwin | 64 | 63 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 91 |
| Banks | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 19 |
| Barrow | 65 | 55 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 97 |
| Bartow | 283 | 268 | 107 | 96 | 4 | 3 | 140 | 118 | 19 | 15 | 553 | 500 |
| Ben Hill | 44 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 73 |
| Berrien | 58 | 58 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 66 |
| Bibb | 689 | 689 | 126 | 120 | 3 | 3 | 120 | 117 | 118 | 96 | 1,056 | 1,025 |
| Bleckley | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Brantley | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Brooks | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 20 |
| Bryan | 37 | 37 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 61 |
| Bulloch | 57 | 54 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 88 | 81 |
| Burke | 43 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 34 |
| Butts | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 27 | 19 |
| Calhoun | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Camden | 105 | 61 | 36 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 166 | 100 |
| Candler | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Carroll | 93 | 90 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 36 | 10 | 2 | 172 | 146 |
| Catoosa | 88 | 77 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 26 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 148 | 119 |
| Charlton | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| Chatham | 1,268 | 1,121 | 254 | 248 | 72 | 63 | 203 | 192 | 91 | 87 | 1,888 | 1,711 |
| Chattahoochee | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Chattooga | 37 | 36 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 76 | 72 |
| Cherokee | 169 | 116 | 75 | 31 | 15 | 10 | 98 | 61 | 6 | 1 | 363 | 219 |
| Clarke | 222 | 219 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 89 | 88 | 354 | 352 |
| Clay | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 |
| Clayton | 696 | 540 | 306 | 260 | 52 | 36 | 196 | 173 | 135 | 109 | 1,385 | 1,118 |
| Clinch | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Cobb | 1,077 | 1,095 | 543 | 539 | 64 | 61 | 207 | 188 | 96 | 105 | 1,987 | 1,988 |
| Coffee | 48 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 77 | 81 |
| Colquitt | 105 | 95 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 50 | 6 | 2 | 184 | 166 |
| Columbia | 85 | 95 | 39 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 147 | 153 |
| Cook | 60 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 66 |
| Coweta | 168 | 170 | 34 | 35 | 13 | 13 | 55 | 58 | 33 | 31 | 303 | 307 |
| Crawford | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Crisp | 56 | 55 | 22 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 101 | 92 |
| Dade | 19 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 42 | 29 |
| Dawson | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 8 |
| Decatur | 43 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 53 | 55 |
| Dekalb | 1,868 | 1,631 | 747 | 573 | 70 | 53 | 450 | 403 | 13 | 12 | 3,148 | 2,672 |
| Dodge | 22 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |

Table 57

## FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN) — Continued

| County | Delinquent Filed | Delinquent Disposed | Unruly Filed | Unruly Disposed | Traffic Filed | Traffic Disposed | Deprived Filed | Deprived Disposed | Special Proceedings Filed | Special Proceedings Disposed | Total Filed | Total Disposed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dooly | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Dougherty | 589 | 573 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 107 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 705 | 686 |
| Douglas | 220 | 184 | 42 | 32 | 122 | 117 | 56 | 41 | 15 | 13 | 455 | 387 |
| Early | 56 | 39 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 43 |
| Echols | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Effingham | 25 | 24 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 41 |
| Elbert | 45 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 76 | 48 |
| Emanuel | 23 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| Evans | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 23 |
| Fannin | 12 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 36 |
| Fayette | 89 | 89 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 120 | 116 |
| Floyd | 303 | 284 | 157 | 158 | 30 | 30 | 89 | 61 | 34 | 24 | 613 | 557 |
| Forsyth | 110 | 66 | 24 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 173 | 109 |
| Franklin | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 11 |
| Fulton | 3,106 | 3,125 | 522 | 530 | 148 | 136 | 546 | 573 | 101 | 93 | 4,423 | 4,457 |
| Gilmer | 34 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 39 |
| Glascock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Glynn | 338 | 346 | 110 | 112 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 497 | 502 |
| Gordon | 167 | 159 | 77 | 77 | 11 | 11 | 55 | 54 | 23 | 18 | 333 | 319 |
| Grady | 37 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 33 |
| Greene | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 15 |
| Gwinnett | 284 | 377 | 95 | 144 | 22 | 21 | 112 | 119 | 115 | 134 | 628 | 795 |
| Habersham | 17 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 13 |
| Hall | 230 | 240 | 130 | 131 | 12 | 12 | 47 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 443 | 449 |
| Hancock | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Haralson | 33 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| Harris | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Hart | 22 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 35 |
| Heard | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 19 |
| Henry | 94 | 96 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 129 | 134 |
| Houston | 121 | 93 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 133 |
| Irwin | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| Jackson | 30 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 34 |
| Jasper | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 11 |
| Jeff Davis | 32 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 50 | 46 |
| Jefferson | 24 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| Jenkins | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Johnson | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| Jones | 4 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 55 |
| Lamar | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 17 |
| Lanier | 37 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 42 |
| Laurens | 88 | 88 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 116 |
| Lee | 16 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 52 | 49 |
| Liberty | 152 | 142 | 79 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 273 | 253 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 |

Table 57

# FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN) — Continued

| County | Delinquent | | Unruly | | Traffic | | Deprived | | Special Proceedings | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| Long | 17 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 |
| Lowndes | 182 | 173 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 255 |
| Lumpkin | 23 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 18 |
| Macon | 46 | 48 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 67 | 74 |
| Madison | 20 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 20 |
| Marion | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| McDuffie | 55 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 68 | 65 |
| McIntosh | 24 | 24 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 33 |
| Meriwether | 34 | 34 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 44 |
| Miller | 31 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 37 |
| Mitchell | 35 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| Monroe | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 13 |
| Montgomery | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Morgan | 16 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| Murray | 55 | 27 | 87 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 58 |
| Muscogee | 1,242 | 1,214 | 491 | 490 | 105 | 103 | 215 | 203 | 212 | 187 | 2,265 | 2,197 |
| Newton | 226 | 214 | 62 | 61 | 10 | 11 | 148 | 129 | 26 | 17 | 472 | 432 |
| Oconee | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 14 |
| Oglethorpe | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Paulding | 30 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 51 |
| Peach | 30 | 32 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 42 |
| Pickens | 36 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 64 |
| Pierce | 12 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 19 |
| Pike | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| Polk | 55 | 68 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 89 |
| Pulaski | 16 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 18 |
| Putnam | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 11 |
| Quitman | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| Rabun | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 |
| Randolph | 26 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 29 |
| Richmond | 790 | 785 | 324 | 317 | 38 | 36 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 1,177 | 1,164 |
| Rockdale | 182 | 189 | 64 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 26 | 27 | 314 | 322 |
| Schley | 14 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 34 |
| Screven | 24 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 23 |
| Seminole | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Spalding | 251 | 252 | 100 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 56 | 6 | 5 | 415 | 415 |
| Stephens | 17 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 16 |
| Stewart | 31 | 32 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 40 |
| Sumter | 91 | 93 | 32 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 132 | 135 |
| Talbot | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Taliaferro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tattnall | 44 | 39 | ~~3~~ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 49 | 43 |
| Taylor | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Telfair | 15 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| Terrell | 17 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |

Table 57

## FY 1983 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN) — Continued

| County | Delinquent | | Unruly | | Traffic | | Deprived | | Special Proceedings | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed | Filed | Disposed |
| Thomas | 159 | 160 | 51 | 46 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 23 | 259 | 244 |
| Tift | 188 | 163 | 61 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 261 | 212 |
| Toombs | 41 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 55 |
| Towns | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Treutlen | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| Troup | 378 | 398 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 478 |
| Turner | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Twiggs | 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 46 |
| Union | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 10 |
| Upson | 50 | 51 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 71 |
| Walker | 127 | 122 | 38 | 31 | 11 | 10 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 206 | 200 |
| Walton | 285 | 272 | 113 | 113 | 48 | 46 | 148 | 132 | 58 | 32 | 652 | 595 |
| Ware* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warren | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Washington | 37 | 40 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 43 |
| Wayne | 48 | 55 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 85 |
| Webster | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wheeler | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| White | 13 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 19 |
| Whitfield | 280 | 265 | 201 | 203 | 18 | 22 | 123 | 130 | 68 | 65 | 690 | 685 |
| Wilcox | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| Wilkes | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Wilkinson | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Worth | 45 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 19,677 | 18,771 | 5,566 | 5,193 | 1,026 | 933 | 4,516 | 4,150 | 1,565 | 1,404 | 32,350 | 30,451 |

*Data unavailable.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 58

## SUPREME COURT CASELOAD: 1983 AND 1982

**Filed**

| | **1983** | **1982** |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Appeals | 701 | 671 |
| Petitions for Certiorari | 686 | 467 |
| Habeas Corpus Applications | 140 | 195 |
| Applications for Discretionary Appeal | 168 | 178 |
| Applications for Interlocutory Appeal | 49 | 55 |
| Certified Questions | 10 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 1,754 | 1,574 |

**Disposed**

| | **1983** | **1982** |
|---|---|---|
| Opinions Written | 423 | 433 |
| Decided Without Opinion (Rule 59) | 142 | 101 |
| Certiorari | 482 | 446 |
| Granted | 85 | 64 |
| Denied | 397 | 382 |
| Habeas Corpus Applications | 99 | 164 |
| Granted | 8 | 39 |
| Denied | 91 | 125 |
| Interlocutory Appeals | 33 | 42 |
| Granted | 13 | 23 |
| Denied | 20 | 19 |
| Discretionary Appeals | 137 | 158 |
| Granted | 41 | 49 |
| Denied | 96 | 109 |
| Lack of Jurisdiction: | | -- |
| Transferred to Court of Appeals Without Opinion | 6 | 9 |
| Other | 47 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 1,369 | 1,396 |

Table 59

## COURT OF APPEALS CASELOAD: 1982

| | 1982 |
|---|---|
| Cases Docketed | 2,163 |
| Affirmed | 1,010 |
| Reversed | 260 |
| Withdrawn | 138 |
| Dismissed | 113 |
| Transferred to Supreme Court | 98 |
| Supersedeas Bonds | 14 |
| Granted | 4 |
| Denied | 10 |
| Interlocutory Appeals | 258 |
| Granted | 70 |
| Denied | 188 |
| Discretionary Appeals | 219 |
| Granted | 63 |
| Denied | 156 |
| Certified Questions | 3 |
| Cases Pending | 527 |
| Opinions Written | 1,733 |

# III CORRECTIONS

1949 GEORGIA TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1949

## Corrections – Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive Branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Offender Rehabilitation, or the offenders are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of May 31, 1984, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 15,769 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board and approximately 1,000 inmates housed in county jails awaiting transfer to a prison facility. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 64,287 active probationers during 1983. The Board of Offender Rehabilitation has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

### Department of Offender Rehabilitation Facilities

The Department of Offender Rehabilitation is responsible to the courts for the carrying out of judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over a total of 72 correctional institutions and 45 probation district offices. It employs 5,937 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible are identified below:

(1) **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative sentence which is available to the judge in lieu of incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs a total of 1,129 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. During 1983, 64,287 active probationers were under the supervisory control of the Probation Division. During 1984, the state will assume full authority over two metropolitan county probation agencies (Fulton and DeKalb) which were previously independent of the state probation program. It is expected to bring the total number of probationers to approximately 100,000.

(2) **Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a term of probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow the sentencing judge to impose a harsher sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as harsh as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs a total of 170 employees in 14 diversion centers to supervise offenders placed in these centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for 1,683 residents per year.

(3) **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 28 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and they house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in the various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of May 31, 1984, the 28 county correctional institutions housed a total of 2,365 inmates sentenced to state custody.

(4) **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. There are currently 23 state prison facilities. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on ensuring the security of the institution. As of May 31, 1984, there were 12,939 inmates housed in the 23 state institutions operated by 4,511 employees.

(5) **Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to allow for an easier transition back into the community of those inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional environment to the free, undisciplined environment which the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the inmate secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of May 31, 1984, there were 465 inmates housed in the seven transition centers operated by 127 employees.

### County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial **and** of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, while they are working on a state Department of Offender Rehabilitation/approved work project.

Currently, there are 144 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties. Since there is no state requirement for reporting the number of persons housed in county jails, it is difficult to determine the exact number of prisoners detained in county jails. A 1984 survey of these jails by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs disclosed that there were approximately 6,500 persons housed in county jails. Between 55–60% of these individuals were identified as pre-trial detainees who had not been convicted of a crime, but were awaiting trial on criminal charges.

### Municipal Jails and Detention Facilities

Municipalities in the state operate approximately 147 jails and/or detention facilities, according to a survey conducted by the Department of Community Affairs. The average daily population of all these facilities combined was 430 detainees. With the exception of a few notable facilities, such as those found in the major urban centers, it can generally be said that municipal jails are primarily short-term lock-ups which hold detainees for periods of time not exceeding 72 hours before transfer to a county jail or release. Due to the more stringent standards applied to correctional facilities which house individuals for periods of time exceeding 72 hours, many municipalities are either closing down their jails or using them only as short-term holding facilities.

### Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation's Statistics Unit within the Department's research and evaluation component. This Unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of this datum is critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, it is maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Offender Rehabilitation is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this Unit currently provide in-depth analysis of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository or any reporting requirements. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982. Their efforts are reflected in the narrative portion of this report.

## PRISON PROFILE

Table 60 outlines the trends in populations in the major categories of prisons from 1979 to 1983. (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.) During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 12,109 to 15,504 (+23.0%). (Note: From 1979 to 1981 these figures include the number of inmates in county jails awaiting entry into the state system. Exclusion of these totals would account for an even greater increase in the percent changes from 1979 to 1983).

More specifically, individual institution data are available for 1983 (See Table 61). Of particular interest are the total categories that indicate the greatest percent of population of both men and women fall in the age range 22– 39. Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,511), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,509), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute for Youthful Offenders (854) and the Georgia State prison (GSP) at Reidsville (798). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for classification of prisoners who will be reassigned to other correctional institutions.)

Table 60

### CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1979–1983

| TYPE OF FACILITY | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transition Centers | 422 | 434 | 458 | 397 | 459 |
| County Correctional Institutions | 2,536 | 2,457 | 2,283 | 2,220 | 2,324 |
| State Correctional Institutions | 9,122 | 9,305 | 9,424 | 11,384 | 12,667 |
| Other* | 527 | 815 | 1,504 | 56 | 54 |
| Total | 12,607 | 13,011 | 13,669 | 14,057 | 15,504 |

* For 1979–1981, "Other" includes the jail population (those awaiting transfer to a state institution). For 1982–1983, the jail population is **not** included. Other also includes inmates out to court on appeal for all years.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOR

## Table 61

# INSTITUTION POPULATION BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | Age | | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Institution** | **00-21** | **22-39** | **40-54** | **55-99** | **Total** | **%** | **00-21** | **22-39** | **40-54** | **55-99** | **Total** | **%** | **Grand** | **%** |
| Atlanta Adv Ctr | 8 | 69 | 17 | 3 | 97 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 1 |
| Macon Trans Ctr | 6 | 42 | 6 | 4 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Atl Womens Trans Ctr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 5 | 38 | 0 |
| Andromeda Drug Ctr | 6 | 56 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| New Horizons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 73 | 14 | 1 | 95 | 13 | 95 | 1 |
| Savannah Trans Ctr | 12 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| Macon Women Tran Ctr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 45 | 0 |
| Central State Hosp | 0 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 0 |
| Bulloch C.C.I. | 1 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Calhoun C.C.I. | 0 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Carroll C.C.I. | 1 | 60 | 16 | 2 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 1 |
| Clarke C.C.I. | 1 | 59 | 6 | 2 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
| Colquitt C.C.I. | 2 | 89 | 12 | 0 | 103 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 1 |
| Coweta C.C.I. | 0 | 69 | 13 | 3 | 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 1 |
| Decatur C.C.I. | 1 | 76 | 8 | 1 | 86 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 1 |
| Effingham C.C.I. | 1 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| Floyd C.C.I. | 2 | 86 | 13 | 0 | 101 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 1 |
| Fulton C.C.I. | 2 | 205 | 38 | 5 | 250 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 2 |
| Gwinnett C.C.I. | 0 | 88 | 9 | 0 | 97 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 1 |
| Hall C.C.I. | 3 | 147 | 31 | 0 | 181 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 1 |
| Harris C.C.I. | 0 | 39 | 3 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| Houston C.C.I. | 1 | 80 | 15 | 1 | 97 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 1 |
| Jackson C.C.I. | 1 | 58 | 14 | 0 | 73 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 |
| Jasper C.C.I. | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Jefferson C.C.I. | 0 | 49 | 9 | 2 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Meriwether C.C.I. | 0 | 47 | 12 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Mitchell C.C.I. | 0 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Columbus C.C.I. | 4 | 158 | 7 | 0 | 169 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 1 |
| Richmond C.C.I. | 3 | 111 | 15 | 1 | 130 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 1 |
| Spalding C.C.I. | 2 | 57 | 11 | 1 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Stewart C.C.I. | 0 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Sumter C.C.I. | 1 | 73 | 10 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 1 |
| Terrell C.C.I. | 0 | 48 | 6 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Thomas C.C.I. | 3 | 75 | 8 | 1 | 87 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 1 |
| Troup C.C.I. | 2 | 71 | 19 | 1 | 93 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 1 |
| Upson C.C.I. | 1 | 34 | 6 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| Ware C.I. | 0 | 94 | 14 | 0 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 1 |
| Lowndes C.I. | 4 | 108 | 13 | 1 | 126 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 1 |
| Dodge C.I. | 17 | 243 | 25 | 1 | 286 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 286 | 2 |
| GTDC (Buford) | 17 | 216 | 13 | 1 | 247 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 2 |
| Walker C.I. | 10 | 354 | 12 | 2 | 378 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 2 |
| Wayne C.I. | 0 | 160 | 29 | 0 | 189 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 1 |
| GII (Alto) | 1,241 | 262 | 7 | 1 | 1,511 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,511 | 10 |
| Montgomery C.I. | 34 | 377 | 3 | 1 | 415 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 415 | 3 |
| Lee C.I. | 155 | 409 | 13 | 0 | 577 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 577 | 4 |
| Putnam C.I. | 1 | 100 | 12 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 1 |
| GSP (Reidsville) | 5 | 698 | 88 | 7 | 798 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 798 | 5 |
| Middle Ga CI.-Men | 9 | 233 | 206 | 188 | 636 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 636 | 4 |
| Metro C.I. | 10 | 529 | 86 | 17 | 642 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 642 | 4 |
| GDCC (Jackson)-Diag | 114 | 1,130 | 214 | 51 | 1,509 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,509 | 10 |
| GDCC (Jackson)-Perm | 1 | 98 | 29 | 2 | 130 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 1 |
| Coastal C.I. | 12 | 629 | 82 | 12 | 735 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 735 | 5 |
| Rogers C.I. | 15 | 283 | 26 | 6 | 330 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 2 |
| Middle Ga CI.-Y.O. | 595 | 256 | 3 | 0 | 854 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 854 | 6 |
| Stone Mt C.I. | 10 | 190 | 23 | 1 | 224 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 1 |
| Middle Ga C.I.-Women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 390 | 80 | 13 | 570 | 75 | 570 | 4 |
| Middle Ga C.I.-Rivers | 2 | 566 | 110 | 17 | 695 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 695 | 5 |
| Rutledge C.I. | 7 | 505 | 59 | 3 | 574 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 574 | 4 |
| Central C.I. | 9 | 553 | 84 | 11 | 657 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 657 | 4 |
| Augusta Medical C.I. | 7 | 288 | 60 | 8 | 363 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 363 | 2 |
| Other | 6 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2,345 | 10,482 | 1,560 | 363 | 14,750 | 102 | 104 | 527 | 108 | 15 | 754 | 100 | 15,504 | 101 |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent inmate counts taken in December 1983.
Source: DOR

## INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1979 to 1983, sex and race variables remain very constant (See Table 62). (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.) Table 63 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1983 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the actual length of sentence assigned to each individual. Table 64 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing yet the percentage of the total for each are remaining basically the same. The only noticeable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1979 youthful offenders represented 7.3% of the inmate population while in 1983 they represented only 5.1%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, the actual numbers on death row have risen from 71 in 1979 to 105 in 1983. One execution took place in 1983.

Table 66 indicates that the greatest number of 1983 inmates had more than five arrests (26.4%). This number has also increased steadily from 1979 to 1983 indicating that by 1983 the percentage of inmates with fewer arrests had decreased and those with a larger number of arrests increased. (See Figure 35).

Analyses of the most serious crimes committed by the inmates indicate that violent personal crimes have been the most prevalent type followed by property crimes, throughout the 5 year period. Slight fluctuations occurred each year, but no major changes were evident in the percentages.

Table 62

### INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | % | 1980 | % | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Male | 4,909 | (38.9) | 5,183 | (39.8) | 5,445 | (39.8) | 5,504 | (39.2) | 5,999 | (38.7) |
| Non White Male | 7,085 | (56.2) | 7,231 | (55.6) | 7,558 | (55.3) | 7,919 | (56.3) | 8,748 | (56.4) |
| White Female | 248 | (2.0) | 253 | (1.9) | 285 | (2.1) | 269 | (1.9) | 304 | (2.0) |
| Non White Female | 365 | (2.9) | 344 | (2.6) | 381 | (2.8) | 365 | (2.6) | 453 | (2.9) |
| Total | 12,607 | (100.0) | 13,011 | (99.9) | 13,669 | (100.0) | 14,057 | (100.0) | 15,504 | (100.0) |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOR

Table 63

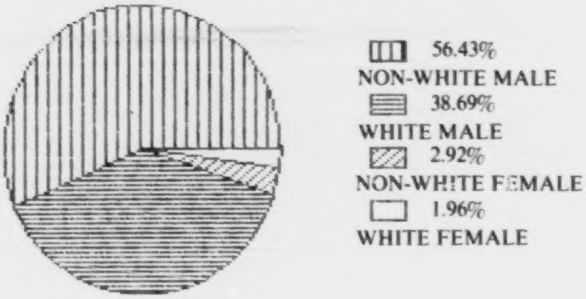
### INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | MEN | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RACE AND SEX | 00 – 21 | 22 – 39 | 40 – 54 | 55 – 99 | TOTAL | % | 00 – 21 | 22 – 39 | 40 – 54 | 55 – 99 | TOTAL | % | GRAND | % |
| White Male | 1,026 | 3,991 | 793 | 189 | 5,999 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,999 | 39 |
| Non White Male | 1,320 | 6,486 | 768 | 174 | 8,748 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,748 | 56 |
| White Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 199 | 56 | 5 | 304 | 40 | 304 | 2 |
| Non White Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | [illegible] | 333 | 51 | 10 | 453 | 60 | 453 | 3 |
| Total | 2,346 | 10,477 | 1,561 | 363 | 14,747 | 100 | 103 | 532 | 107 | 15 | 757 | 100 | 15,504 | 100 |

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.
Source: DOR

Figure 33

## INMATE POPULATION BY RACE & SEX, 1983



Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December 1983
Source: DOR

Table 64

## INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | % | 1980 | % | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sentence in Years** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 559 | (4.4) | 385 | (3.0) | 335 | (2.5) | 369 | (2.6) | 406 | (2.6) |
| 1.1-2 | 655 | (5.2) | 558 | (4.3) | 574 | (4.2) | 712 | (5.1) | 814 | (5.3) |
| 2.1-3 | 1,110 | (8.8) | 1,100 | (8.5) | 1,098 | (8.0) | 1,227 | (8.7) | 1,341 | (8.6) |
| 3.1-4 | 654 | (5.2) | 721 | (5.5) | 710 | (5.2) | 683 | (4.9) | 871 | (5.6) |
| 4.1-5 | 1,481 | (11.7) | 1,629 | (12.5) | 1,695 | (12.4) | 1,574 | (11.2) | 1,830 | (11.8) |
| 5.1-6 | 642 | (5.1) | 665 | (5.1) | 614 | (4.5) | 600 | (4.3) | 676 | (4.4) |
| 6.1-7 | 473 | (3.8) | 518 | (4.0) | 548 | (4.0) | 511 | (3.6) | 566 | (3.7) |
| 7.1-8 | 459 | (3.6) | 461 | (3.5) | 514 | (3.8) | 568 | (4.0) | 657 | (4.2) |
| 8.1-9 | 183 | (1.5) | 176 | (1.4) | 193 | (1.4) | 198 | (1.4) | 217 | (1.4) |
| 9.1-10 | 1,129 | (8.9) | 1,290 | (9.9) | 1,521 | (11.1) | 1,513 | (10.8) | 1,768 | (11.4) |
| 10.1-12 | 519 | (4.1) | 526 | (4.0) | 558 | (4.1) | 540 | (3.8) | 589 | (3.8) |
| 12.1-15 | 804 | (6.4) | 830 | (6.4) | 929 | (6.8) | 935 | (6.7) | 1,086 | (7.0) |
| 15.1-20 | 972 | (7.7) | 1,026 | (7.9) | 1,119 | (8.2) | 1,157 | (8.2) | 1,286 | (8.3) |
| 20.1-Over | 308 | (2.4) | 339 | (2.6) | 395 | (2.9) | 427 | (3.0) | 493 | (3.2) |
| Life | 1,672 | (13.3) | 1,755 | (13.5) | 1,816 | (13.3) | 1,881 | (13.4) | 2,016 | (13.0) |
| Death | 71 | (0.6) | 81 | (0.6) | 90 | (0.6) | 99 | (0.7) | 105 | (0.7) |
| Youthful Offender | 916 | (7.3) | 951 | (7.3) | 960 | (7.0) | 1,063 | (7.6) | 783 | (5.1) |
| Total | 12,607 | (100.0) | 13,011 | (100.0) | 13,669 | (100.0) | 14,057 | (100.0) | 15,504 | (100.1) |

Note: Due to rounding percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
Source: DOR

Table 65

## INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | MEN | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SENTENCE IN YEARS** | **00–21** | **22–39** | **40–54** | **55–99** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **00–21** | **22–39** | **40–54** | **55–99** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **GRAND** | **%** |
| 0-1 | 45 | 253 | 40 | 9 | 347 | 2 | 9 | 41 | 9 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 406 | 3 |
| 1.1-2 | 140 | 518 | 64 | 14 | 736 | 5 | 17 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 78 | 10 | 814 | 5 |
| 2.1-3 | 217 | 852 | 136 | 28 | 1,233 | 8 | 17 | 84 | 6 | 1 | 108 | 14 | 1,341 | 9 |
| 3.1-4 | 164 | 576 | 71 | 11 | 822 | 6 | 7 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 49 | 6 | 871 | 6 |
| 4.1-5 | 326 | 1,191 | 152 | 38 | 1,707 | 12 | 16 | 91 | 16 | 0 | 123 | 16 | 1,830 | 12 |
| 5.1-6 | 151 | 439 | 51 | 6 | 647 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 4 | 676 | 4 |
| 6.1-7 | 86 | 412 | 47 | 7 | 552 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 566 | 4 |
| 7.1-8 | 99 | 456 | 66 | 15 | 636 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 657 | 4 |
| 8.1-9 | 26 | 167 | 13 | 4 | 210 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 217 | 1 |
| 9.1-10 | 207 | 1,288 | 175 | 34 | 1,704 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 9 | 1 | 64 | 8 | 1,768 | 11 |
| 10.1-12 | 61 | 443 | 55 | 10 | 569 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 589 | 4 |
| 12.1-15 | 81 | 856 | 99 | 23 | 1,059 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 1,086 | 7 |
| 15.1-20 | 83 | 988 | 150 | 33 | 1,254 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 1,286 | 8 |
| 20.1-Over | 21 | 390 | 67 | 10 | 488 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 493 | 3 |
| Life | 84 | 1,365 | 355 | 120 | 1,924 | 13 | 5 | 54 | 28 | 5 | 92 | 12 | 2,016 | 13 |
| Death | 2 | 79 | 20 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 105 | 1 |
| Youthful Offenders | 553 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 757 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 3 | 783 | 5 |
| Total | 2,346 | 10,477 | 1,561 | 363 | 14,747 | 100 | 103 | 532 | 107 | 15 | 757 | 99 | 15,504 | 100 |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

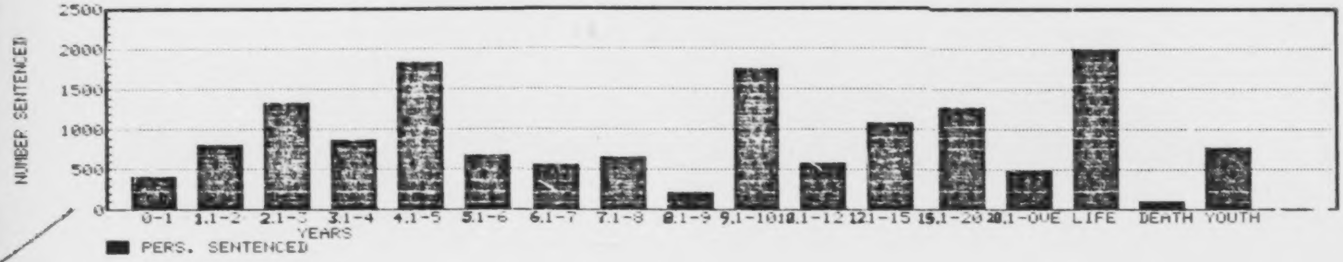
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.

Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

Source: DOR

Figure 34

## INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1983



Note: Figure represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.

Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

Source: DOR

Table 66

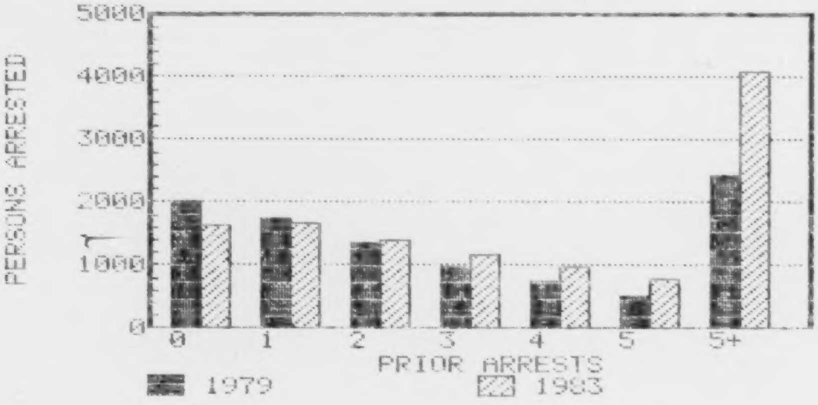
## INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | % | 1980 | % | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zero | 2,011 | (16.0) | 1,830 | (14.1) | 1,511 | (11.1) | 1,190 | (8.5) | 1,629 | (10.5) |
| One | 1,740 | (13.8) | 1,704 | (13.1) | 1,623 | (11.9) | 1,372 | (9.8) | 1,677 | (10.8) |
| Two | 1,375 | (10.9) | 1,371 | (10.5) | 1,349 | (9.9) | 1,234 | (8.8) | 1,399 | (9.0) |
| Three | 998 | (7.9) | 1,005 | (7.7) | 998 | (7.3) | 956 | (6.8) | 1,160 | (7.5) |
| Four | 752 | (6.0) | 807 | (6.2) | 870 | (6.4) | 795 | (5.7) | 971 | (6.3) |
| Five | 517 | (4.1) | 566 | (4.4) | 651 | (4.8) | 626 | (4.5) | 804 | 5.2) |
| More Than Five | 2,455 | (19.5) | 2,725 | (20.9) | 3,093 | (22.6) | 3,318 | (23.6) | 4,087 | (26.4) |
| Total Reported | 9,848 | (78.1) | 10,008 | (76.9) | 10,095 | (73.9) | 9,491 | (67.5) | 11,727 | (75.6) |
| Not Reported | 2,759 | (21.9) | 3,003 | (23.1) | 3,574 | (26.1) | 4,566 | (32.5) | 3,777 | (24.4) |
| Total | 12,607 | (100.0) | 13,011 | (100.0) | 13,669 | (100.0) | 14,057 | (100.0) | 15,504 | (100.0) |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates the number of reports not received by DOR.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOR

Figure 35

## INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 1979 - 1983



Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOR

Table 67

## INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | MEN | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRIOR ARRESTS | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–54 | 55–99 | TOTAL | % | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–54 | 55–99 | TOTAL | % | GRAND | % |
| Zero | 497 | 922 | 94 | 32 | 1,545 | 14 | 16 | 51 | 12 | 5 | 84 | 20 | 1,629 | 14 |
| One | 456 | 1,005 | 107 | 28 | 1,596 | 14 | 17 | 47 | 15 | 2 | 81 | 19 | 1,677 | 14 |
| Two | 266 | 989 | 80 | 15 | 1,350 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 49 | 12 | 1,399 | 12 |
| Three | 179 | 856 | 73 | 18 | 1,126 | 10 | 2 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 34 | 8 | 1,160 | 10 |
| Four | 96 | 754 | 70 | 17 | 937 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 34 | 8 | 971 | 8 |
| Five | 48 | 657 | 57 | 20 | 782 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 804 | 7 |
| More Than Five | 90 | 3,025 | 704 | 156 | 3,975 | 35 | 1 | 93 | 17 | 1 | 112 | 27 | 4,087 | 35 |
| Total Reported | 1,632 | 8,208 | 1,185 | 286 | 11,311 | 100 | 45 | 294 | 68 | 9 | 416 | 99 | 11,727 | 100 |
| Not Reported | 714 | 2,269 | 376 | 77 | 3,436 | | 58 | 238 | 39 | 6 | 341 | | 3,777 | |
| Total | 2,346 | 10,477 | 1,561 | 363 | 14,747 | | 103 | 532 | 107 | 15 | 757 | | 15,504 | |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by DOR.
Source: DOR

Table 68

## INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1979 – 1983

| | 1979 | % | 1980 | % | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Violent Personal | 6,333 | (50.2) | 6,556 | (50.3) | 6,951 | (50.9) | 7,009 | (50.0) | 7,521 | (48.5) |
| Non-violent Personal | 129 | (1.0) | 76 | (0.6) | 70 | (0.5) | 101 | (0.7) | 107 | (0.7) |
| Property | 5,053 | (40.1) | 5,165 | (39.7) | 5,181 | (37.9) | 5,290 | (37.6) | 5,927 | (38.2) |
| Drug Sales | 367 | (2.9) | 375 | (2.9) | 410 | (3.0) | 473 | (3.4) | 560 | (3.6) |
| Drug Possession | 346 | (2.7) | 380 | (2.9) | 437 | (3.2) | 573 | (4.0) | 682 | (4.4) |
| Victimless | 34 | (0.3) | 32 | (0.2) | 56 | (0.4) | 44 | (0.3) | 36 | (0.2) |
| Other | 345 | (2.7) | 427 | (3.3) | 564 | (4.1) | 567 | (4.0) | 671 | (4.3) |
| Total Reported | 12,607 | (99.9) | 13,011 | (99.9) | 13,669 | (100.0) | 14,057 | (100.0) | 15,504 | (99.9) |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOR

Table 69

# INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | | MEN | | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRIMES BY GROUP | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–54 | 55–99 | TOTAL | % | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–54 | 55–99 | TOTAL | % | GRAND | % |
| Homicide | 111 | 1,430 | 439 | 163 | 2,143 | 15 | 13 | 110 | 60 | 12 | 195 | 26 | 2,338 | 15 |
| Abortion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bodily Injury & Rel Off | 92 | 728 | 140 | 29 | 989 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 1,032 | 7 |
| Arson & Rel Off | 18 | 53 | 11 | 5 | 87 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 95 | 1 |
| Damage of Property | 14 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Burglary & Rel Off | 931 | 2,463 | 194 | 27 | 3,615 | 25 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 51 | 7 | 3,666 | 24 |
| Forgery & Rel Off | 59 | 326 | 45 | 11 | 441 | 3 | 14 | 71 | 8 | 0 | 93 | 12 | 534 | 3 |
| Theft | 331 | 928 | 102 | 17 | 1,378 | 9 | 15 | 74 | 9 | 1 | 99 | 13 | 1,477 | 10 |
| Robbery | 516 | 2,335 | 190 | 24 | 3,065 | 21 | 13 | 78 | 2 | 0 | 93 | 12 | 3,158 | 20 |
| Sexual Offenses | 111 | 694 | 150 | 33 | 988 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 993 | 6 |
| Obscenity Crimes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Treason & Rel Off | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crimes Involving Govt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Falsifications | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Obstruct Law Enforce | 0 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Gambling & Rel Off | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Cruelty to Children | 3 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 41 | 0 |
| Crimes with Guns | 1 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 63 | 0 |
| Invasion Privacy | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Racketeering | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Offenses | 112 | 858 | 119 | 18 | 1,107 | 8 | 10 | 63 | 11 | 0 | 84 | 11 | 1,191 | 8 |
| Auto Crimes | 16 | 309 | 99 | 21 | 445 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 446 | 3 |
| Revenue & Contraband | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Misc. Felonies | 11 | 61 | 14 | 2 | 88 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 94 | 1 |
| Misdemeanors | 18 | 139 | 35 | 10 | 202 | 1 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 55 | 7 | 257 | 2 |
| Total | 2,346 | 10,477 | 1,561 | 363 | 14,747 | 101 | 103 | 532 | 107 | 15 | 757 | 99 | 15,504 | 100 |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1983.
Source: DOR

## PROBATIONER PROFILE

Since probation data has been available for only three years it is difficult to attempt to analyze trends. From August 1981 to June 1983, the number of probationers has grown from 44,258 to 64,287 (+45.3%).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 72).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In June 1983 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (10,129−15.8%).

Table 70

### PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1981 − 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Male | — | — | 22,645 | (51.2) | 25,106 | (51.0) | 31,021 | (48.3) |
| Non White Male | — | — | 16,077 | (36.3) | 17,495 | (35.6) | 23,690 | (36.9) |
| White Female | — | — | 3,004 | (6.8) | 3,632 | (7.4) | 4,905 | (7.6) |
| Non White Female | — | — | 2,532 | (5.7) | 2,948 | (6.0) | 4,671 | (7.3) |
| Total | — | — | 44,258 | (100.00) | 49,181 | (100.0) | 64,287 | (100.1) |

Note: Reporting of Probation Data Began in 1981
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982 and June 1983.
Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: DOR

Table 71

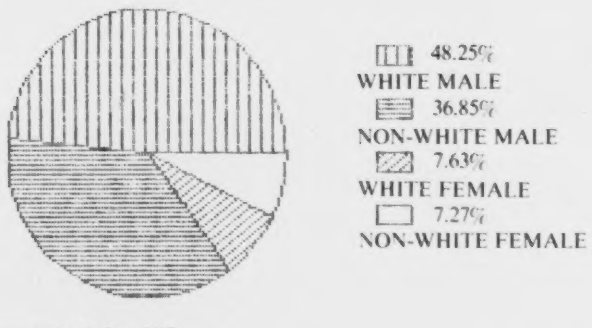
### PROBATION POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1983

| | AGE | | MEN | | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RACE AND SEX | 00−21 | 22−39 | 40−98 | UNKN | TOTAL | % | 00−21 | 22−39 | 40−98 | UNKN | TOTAL | % | GRAND | % |
| White Male | 5,579 | 19,651 | 5,092 | 699 | 31,021 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,021 | 48 |
| Non White Male | 2,955 | 16,444 | 3,799 | 492 | 23,690 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,690 | 37 |
| White Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 897 | 3,179 | 773 | 56 | 4,905 | 51 | 4,905 | 8 |
| Non White Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 676 | 3,284 | 690 | 21 | 4,671 | 49 | 4,671 | 7 |
| Total | 8,534 | 36,095 | 8,891 | 1,191 | 54,711 | 100 | 1,573 | 6,463 | 1,463 | 77 | 9,576 | 100 | 64,287 | 100 |

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983
Source: DOR

Figure 36

### PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1983



Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983.
Source: DOR

Table 72

## PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1981 – 1983

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Violent Personal | – | – | 3,610 | (8.2) | 3,971 | (8.1) | 5,239 | (8.1) |
| Non-violent Personal | – | – | 9,615 | (21.7) | 10,094 | (20.5) | 11,939 | (18.6) |
| Property | – | – | 15,300 | (34.6) | 16,742 | (34.0) | 22,321 | (34.7) |
| Drug Sales | – | – | 1,291 | (2.9) | 1,488 | (3.0) | 2,114 | (3.3) |
| Drug Possession | – | – | 7,460 | (16.9) | 8,273 | (16.8) | 11,862 | (18.5) |
| Victimless | – | – | 71 | (0.2) | 77 | (0.1) | 339 | (0.5) |
| Other | – | – | 6,911 | (15.6) | 8,536 | (17.4) | 10,124 | (15.7) |
| Total Reported | – | – | 44,258 | (100.1) | 49,181 | (100.0) | 63,938 | (99.4) |
| Not Reported | – | – | 0 | | 0 | | 349 | (0.5) |
| Total | – | – | 44,258 | (100.1) | 49,181 | (100.0) | 64,287 | (99.9) |

Note: Reporting of Probation Data Began in 1981.
Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"Not Reported" Indicates the number of reports not received by DOR.
These are offenders under pre-sentence investigation, for whom very little data are available.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982 and 1983.
Source: DOR

Table 73

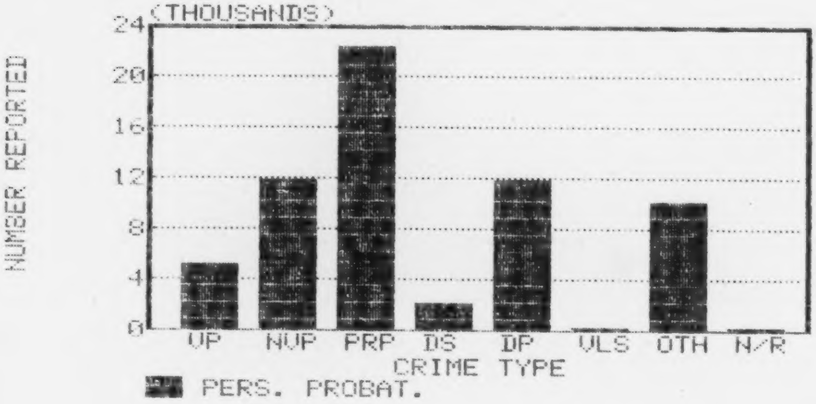
## PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | MEN | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRIME | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–98 | UNKN | TOTAL | % | 00–21 | 22–39 | 40–98 | UNKN | TOTAL | % | GRAND | % |
| Violent Personal | 602 | 2,920 | 944 | 42 | 4,508 | 8 | 125 | 471 | 132 | 3 | 731 | 8 | 5,239 | 8 |
| Non Violent Personal | 274 | 8,512 | 2,308 | 723 | 11,817 | 22 | 15 | 96 | 9 | 2 | 122 | 1 | 11,939 | 19 |
| Property | 4,862 | 11,551 | 1,732 | 105 | 17,250 | 32 | 954 | 3,426 | 665 | 26 | 5,071 | 53 | 22,321 | 35 |
| Drug Sales | 263 | 1,358 | 142 | 6 | 1,769 | 3 | 52 | 258 | 35 | 0 | 345 | 4 | 2,114 | 3 |
| Drug Possession | 1,549 | 6,997 | 1,574 | 69 | 10,189 | 19 | 244 | 1,194 | 232 | 3 | 1,673 | 18 | 11,862 | 19 |
| Victimless | 24 | 112 | 67 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 37 | 73 | 26 | 0 | 136 | 1 | 339 | 1 |
| Other | 944 | 5,565 | 2,104 | 55 | 8,668 | 16 | 146 | 942 | 362 | 6 | 1,456 | 15 | 10,124 | 16 |
| Total Reported | 8,518 | 36,015 | 8,871 | 1,000 | 54,404 | 100 | 1,573 | 6,460 | 1,461 | 40 | 9,534 | 100 | 63,938 | 101 |
| Not Reported | 16 | 80 | 20 | 191 | 307 | | 0 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 42 | | 349 | |
| Total | 8,534 | 36,095 | 8,891 | 1,191 | 54,711 | | 1,573 | 6,463 | 1,463 | 77 | 9,576 | | 64,287 | |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"Not Reported" - Indicates the number of reports not received by DOR.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983.
Source: DOR

Figure 37

## PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME TYPE, 1983



NOTE: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983

Source: DOR

Table 74

## PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | MEN | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CRIMES BY GROUP** | **00-21** | **22-39** | **40-98** | **UNKN** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **00-21** | **22-39** | **40-98** | **UNKN** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **GRAND** | **%** |
| Homicide | 17 | 200 | 129 | 3 | 349 | 1 | 3 | 60 | 31 | 0 | 94 | 1 | 443 | 1 |
| Abortion | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bodily Injury & Rel Off | 155 | 1,098 | 464 | 17 | 1,734 | 3 | 39 | 198 | 66 | 2 | 305 | 3 | 2,039 | 3 |
| Arson & Rel Off | 28 | 134 | 32 | 4 | 198 | 0 | 5 | 34 | 12 | 0 | 51 | 1 | 249 | 0 |
| Damage of Property | 175 | 346 | 47 | 5 | 573 | 1 | 17 | 46 | 5 | 0 | 68 | 1 | 641 | 1 |
| Burglary & Rel Off | 2,006 | 3,363 | 231 | 29 | 5,629 | 10 | 109 | 220 | 17 | 2 | 348 | 4 | 5,977 | 9 |
| Forgery & Rel Off | 300 | 1,189 | 192 | 5 | 1,686 | 3 | 196 | 755 | 96 | 6 | 1,053 | 11 | 2,739 | 4 |
| Theft | 1,204 | 3,079 | 599 | 38 | 4,920 | 9 | 137 | 653 | 136 | 8 | 934 | 10 | 5,854 | 9 |
| Robbery | 162 | 571 | 38 | 9 | 780 | 1 | 16 | 46 | 2 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 845 | 1 |
| Sexual Offenses | 48 | 243 | 155 | 4 | 450 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 457 | 1 |
| Obscenity Crimes | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Treason & Rel Off | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Crimes Involving Govt | 0 | 38 | 31 | 1 | 70 | 0 | 6 | 291 | 83 | 2 | 382 | 4 | 452 | 1 |
| Falsifications | 6 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| Obstruct Law Enforce | 17 | 61 | 9 | 1 | 88 | 0 | 8 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 130 | 0 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 17 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Gambling & Rel Off | 2 | 18 | 37 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 86 | 0 |
| Cruelty to Children | 8 | 67 | 11 | 2 | 88 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 130 | 0 |
| Crimes with Guns | 10 | 182 | 49 | 1 | 242 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 253 | 0 |
| Invasion Privacy | 6 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Racketeering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Offenses | 768 | 4,500 | 433 | 26 | 5,727 | 11 | 181 | 946 | 114 | 3 | 1,244 | 13 | 6,971 | 11 |
| Auto Crimes | 120 | 1,729 | 797 | 17 | 2,663 | 5 | 5 | 35 | 39 | 0 | 79 | 1 | 2,742 | 4 |
| Revenue & Contraband | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Misc. Felonies | 248 | 1,888 | 737 | 8 | 2,881 | 5 | 38 | 447 | 183 | 1 | 669 | 7 | 3,550 | 6 |
| Misdemeanors | 3,221 | 17,232 | 4,855 | 826 | 26,134 | 48 | 795 | 2,627 | 640 | 15 | 4,077 | 43 | 30,211 | 47 |
| Total Reported | 8,518 | 36,015 | 8,871 | 1,000 | 54,404 | 98 | 1,573 | 6,460 | 1,461 | 40 | 9,534 | 100 | 63,938 | 98 |
| Not Reported | 16 | 80 | 20 | 191 | 307 | | 0 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 42 | | 349 | |
| Total | 8,534 | 36,095 | 8,891 | 1,191 | 54,711 | | 1,573 | 6,463 | 1,463 | 77 | 9,576 | | 64,287 | |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"Not Reported" indicates the number of reports not received by DOR.
Figures represent counts of probation taken in June 1983.
Source: DOR

Table 75

## ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON 1ST OFFENDER STATUS, 1981-1983

| | 1979 | % | 1980 | % | 1981 | % | 1982 | % | 1983 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 1st Off Stat | — | | — | | 6,114 | (13.8) | 6,812 | (13.9) | 10,129 | (15.8) |
| Not on 1st Off Stat | — | | — | | 38,144 | (86.2) | 42,369 | (86.1) | 53,809 | (83.7) |
| Not Reported | — | | — | | 0 | (0.0) | 0 | (0.0) | 349 | (0.5) |
| Total | — | | — | | 44,258 | (100.0) | 49,181 | (100.0) | 64,287 | (100.0) |

Note: Reporting of Probation Data Began in 1981
Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"Not Reported" indicates reports not received by DOR
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982 and June 1983.
Source: DOR

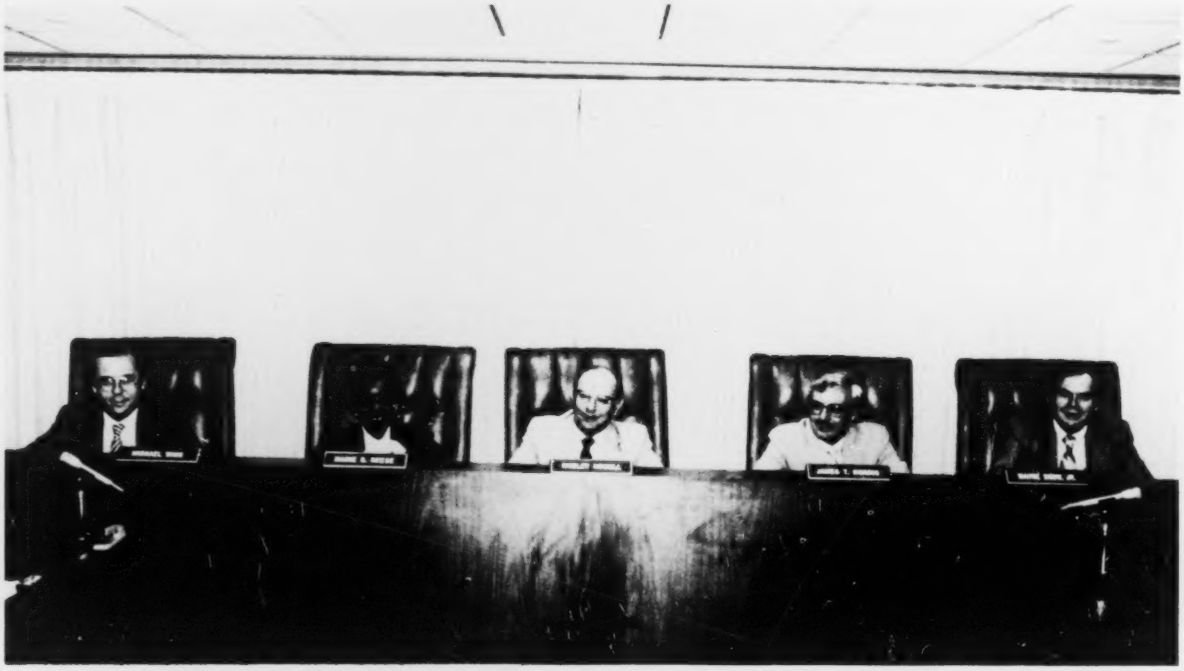
Table 76

## FIRST-OFFENDER BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1983

| | AGE | | MEN | | | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST OFFENDER** | **00−21** | **22−39** | **40−98** | **UNKN** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **00−21** | **22−39** | **40−98** | **UNKN** | **TOTAL** | **%** | **GRAND** | **%** |
| 1st-Offdr-Status | 2,504 | 4,501 | 621 | 42 | 7,668 | 14 | 547 | 1,624 | 284 | 6 | 2,461 | 26 | 10,129 | 16 |
| No-1st-Offdr-Status | 6,014 | 31,514 | 8,250 | 958 | 46,736 | 86 | 1,026 | 4,836 | 1,177 | 34 | 7,073 | 74 | 53,809 | 84 |
| Total Reported | 8,518 | 36,015 | 8,871 | 1,000 | 54,404 | 100 | 1,573 | 6,460 | 1,461 | 40 | 9,534 | 100 | 63,938 | 100 |
| Not-Reported | 16 | 80 | 20 | 191 | 307 | | 0 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 42 | | 349 | |
| Total | 8,534 | 36,095 | 8,891 | 1,191 | 54,711 | | 1,573 | 6,463 | 1,463 | 77 | 9,576 | | 64,287 | |

Note: "Not Reported" indicates the number of reports not received by DOR.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in June 1983.
Source: DOR

# IV PARDONS AND PAROLES



# INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is the state agency empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a Legal Investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a Personal History Statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school; who are his family members and where they live; whom he has chosen as references; where he plans to live and work; and what his own account is of his crime. A Social Investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the Personal History Statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its discretion the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Parole Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from Guideline Decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is Parole Success Factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult); prior incarceration since age 17; parole or probation failure; use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates; whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery; whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense; and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the severity level, is inserted into the Guidelines Chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if it is approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to this date. If this length of time is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

### Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for various internal functional requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

# PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data is compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December. Table 77 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1980 to 1983.

1981 and 1983 are highlighted as the years of peak activity for the Parole Board. In 1981, 4,649 special releases brought the number of total releases to 6,820, while in 1983, 5,109 paroles yielded 7,915 total releases.

1981 and 1983 were also peak years for pardons, with 124 and 91 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the four year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of Parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1981 (4,549) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, The Parole Decision Guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.

Table 77

## PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1980 – 1983

| | **1980** | **1981** | **1982** | **1983** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parole | 1,606 | 1,391 | 1,863 | 5,109 |
| Conditional Transfer to Detainer | 46 | 103 | 67 | 154 |
| Youthful Offender Conditional Release | 489 | 613 | 648 | 900 |
| Commutation to Time Served | 14 | 11 | 19 | 14 |
| Remission to Probation | 20 | 47 | 47 | 23 |
| Supervised Reprieve | 5 | 6 | 33 | 7 |
| Reprieve and Conditional Commutation | 35 | — | — | — |
| Other Release Action Special Release | 1,667 | 4,649 | 2,715 | 1,708 |
| Total Release Action by Board | 3,882 | 6,820 | 5,392 | 7,915 |
| Revocation of Parole | 229 | 359 | 375 | 768 |
| Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release | 216 | 255 | 318 | 331 |
| Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve | — | — | — | — |
| Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation | — | — | — | — |
| Other Revocation and Cancellation Special Release | — | 130 | 38 | 23 |
| Total Returns to Prison by Board | 445 | 744 | 731 | 1,122 |
| Parole Case Denied | 4,923 | 4,363 | 3,834 | 2,596 |
| Discharge From Parole | 1,741 | 1,708 | 1,161 | 2,394 |
| Youthful Offender Unconditional Release | 236 | 296 | 222 | 206 |
| Restoration of Civil and Political Rights | 1,596 | 1,784 | 1,211 | 1,386 |
| A) Upon Discharge From Parole | * | 1,241 | 837 | 1,077 |
| B) Upon Application | * | 543 | 374 | 309 |
| Pardon | 73 | 124 | 85 | 91 |
| Medical or Compassionate Reprieve | 122 | 148 | 129 | 117 |
| Commutation Reducing Sentence (but not resulting in release) | 27 | 26 | 31 | 38 |
| Visitor Interview in Central Office | 1,394 | 1,569 | 1,631 | 1,838 |
| Inmate Interview at Institution | 840 | 348 | 332 | 389 |
| Preliminary Revocation Hearing | 38 | 88 | 178 | 189 |
| Final Revocation Hearing | 186 | 180 | 192 | 172 |
| Other Board Actions Jail Credit | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Total Other Actions by Board | 11,178 | 10,634 | 9,006 | 9,418 |
| Total Board Activity | 15,505 | 18,198 | 15,129 | 18,455 |
| Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period | 12,531 | 13,034 | 14,788 | 15,589 |
| Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period | 2,199<br>572 Y.O. | 2,087<br>601 Y.O. | 2,393<br>657 Y.O. | 4,298<br>931 Y.O. |
| Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision | 2,771 | 2,689 | 3,050 | 5,229 |
| Case Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines | 1,999 | 5,131 | 6,598 | 6,149 |
| A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement | * | 2,700 | 3,985 | — |
| B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility | * | 2,042 | 1,708 | — |
| C) Cases Deviating From Guidelines | * | 1,202 | 2,617 | 1,847 |
| Lifers Considered for Parole | 713 | 771 | 854 | 896 |
| Lifers Granted Parole | 78 | 131 | 116 | 198 |
| Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration | 16 | 21 | 20 | 26 |

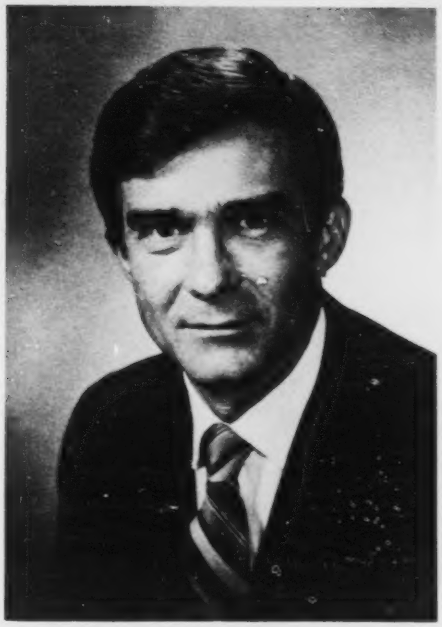
Prepared by Research and Evaluation

* Breakouts not available

Note: 'Y.O.' = Youth Offenders. Data is compiled in June of the applicable year.

Source: State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

# V STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS



## MICHAEL J. BOWERS
### Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

In our form of government, a representative democracy, the supreme power rests in the people. Public officials, as the people's representatives, are responsible to the people. The relationship of public officials to the people is in the nature of a trust.

Corruption in public office erodes public confidence, wears away public support, and strikes at the very heart of a representative democracy. Wrongdoing by holders of the public trust affects not only the workings of government but the way that government is perceived by the people. It destroys.

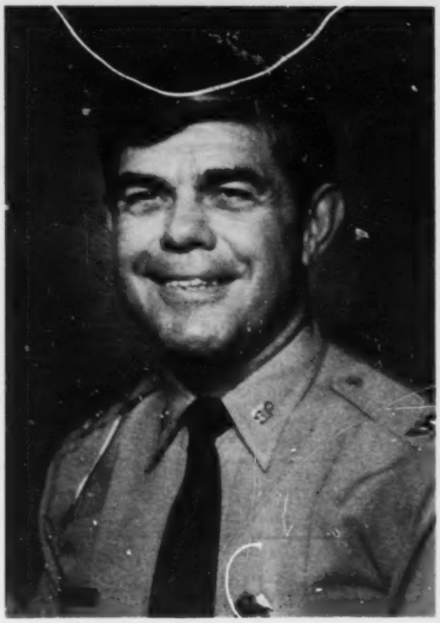
The vast majority of those who serve the public are honest, dedicated servants whose primary objective is to serve. It is those whose objective is benefit of self, not service of the public, who make government less than it can be and who cheat those whom they should serve. This cannot be tolerated. We, in law enforcement, have a special responsibility to root out public wrongdoing to help assure continued support of our government by the people.

## E. P. PETERS

Mr. Peters received a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Life (Criminal Justice) and a Master of Science in Urban Life from Georgia State University. Both degrees were obtained while he was actively employed as a law enforcement officer. A member of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation since 1966, he was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Bureau in November of 1980.

The full implications of drug trafficking in this State are impossible to accurately measure. We know that there is a specific and direct relationship between illegal drug usage and other criminal activity. Those who commit crimes against property and crimes of violence under the influence of drugs, in order to secure money for drugs, or in the course of illegal drug transactions, are largely responsible for the total crime picture in the State. The problems of rapidly rising prison populations and overcrowded facilities requiring controversial early release programs are statistically parallel with the illegal drug problem in the State. It is impossible to measure the total social cost in terms of wasted lives, broken homes, and wasted potential of our young people. Even more alarming is the realization that we are just beginning to feel, as a society, the full impact of the high level of drug abuse experienced in the late '60's. Other by-products of illegal drug trafficking include public corruption and erosion of public confidence in Government.

We are committed at the GBI to, not only record and measure crime in the State, but develop aggressive enforcement programs to effectively deal with it. There is no more pressing problem directly affecting each of our citizens than this. The mandate given to the criminal justice system by the United States Constitution to "insure domestic tranquility" is not taken lightly. Each year, great amounts of resources are devoted to the crime problem in innovative programs and techniques. With the support of the Governor and the General Assembly, we are dealing with the problem. Georgia continues to be the standard by which other States are measured for protection of its citizens and quality of life.



## COLONEL HUGH HARDISON

### Commissioner, Georgia Department of Public Safety

Hugh Hardison received his education from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Prior to this he was in the United States Marine Corps where he served in the Korean conflict. After his completion of military service he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy but chose instead to attend Georgia Tech on a scholarship.

Colonel Hardison became a member of the Georgia State Patrol in 1955 and was appointed Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Public Safety in 1979.

### Drunk Driving Effects On Traffic Safety in Georgia

No other cause of traffic deaths has a greater impact on traffic safety efforts in Georgia than does the drinking driver. Of all the causes and/or contributing factors, the use of alcohol and driving accounts for the greatest percentage of traffic deaths, injuries and accidents. In 1983, 34.9% of all traffic deaths were alcohol-related in the sense that BAC levels were .10 percent or higher. In 1983, 452 traffic deaths out of a total of 1296 were in this category.

In the last two years significant progress has been made in dealing with the drinking driver in Georgia. In 1981 and 1982, an eighteen member panel appointed by legislative resolution studied the problem and made law change recommendations which were coupled with proposals by Governor Joe Frank Harris. In September, 1983, a strong new DUI law became effective. State efforts towards enforcement were dramatically stepped up. In the six months following enactment of the new law and the start-up of stronger enforcement efforts, alcohol-related fatalities dropped by 37%. At the same time legislation and enforcement were strengthened, a major campaign toward public education and changing social attitudes and behavior took place through a program chaired by Mrs. Joe Frank Harris, the Governor's wife. This campaign is credited with playing a large role in reducing the numbers of deaths and occurrences of DUI on state roads. Continued legislative sanctions and judicial penalties will keep the program to curb drunk drivers on a positive note for many months to come.

The Georgia Department of Public Safety has reaffirmed its intentions to vigorously pursue rigid enforcement and strong support of public education efforts as part of the battle against drunk driving, realizing fully that "drunk drivers are just murder on our highways."

## WESLEY WALRAVEN

**President, Georgia Sheriffs' Association**

Wesley Walraven is currently the 1983 - 84 President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association. He received his education from the University of Georgia, and is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy. Sheriff Walraven has served 13 years in law enforcement, and is in his second term as sheriff of Forsyth County.

Violent crimes against citizens are the most severe of all crimes. The overall number of violent crimes today is declining and the trend for the future indicates a reduction.

However, these statistics do not hold true for our country's suburban areas - the areas of rapid growth. Violent crimes that affect life and livelihood such as murder, aggravated assault, and rape appear to be increasing in the suburbs.

Law enforcements' concern for violent crime is never ending. We work constantly to combat and prevent these types of crimes, with particular emphasis on prevention.

Citizen participation is a very important factor in the prevention of violent crime. Every pair of eyes can serve to help law enforcement. Citizen participation comes through programs such as Neighborhood Watch. Persons in a neighborhood should be on watch for any suspicious and out of the ordinary activity and be prepared to report such activity to their local law enforcement agencies.

In our mobile society, we lose sight of who our friends and neighbors are. To not become involved and help when someone becomes a victim is to a citizen's disadvantage. Now is the time for citizens to become involved and to take the time to care for the fellow members of their communities.

## BOBBY MOODY

### President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Bobby Moody was appointed Chief of the Covington Police Department, January 1978, after having served as Patrolman, then Captain in the Youth-Aid Division. He is currently President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Chairman of the Clayton County Police Academy Advisory Board and Secretary of the Peace Officers Standards and Training Council.

Recently, I was asked by the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to prepare a statement about the critical problems facing law enforcement in Georgia and resolutions for these problems.

In response to this, I contacted several Chiefs of Police from across the state and asked for their input concerning this question. From the responses I received, it is evident that the two major problems facing law enforcement are property crimes and drug offenses.

Property crimes such as burglary and theft were reported as critical. Many Chiefs felt that these crimes could be controlled through improved Neighborhood Watch Programs, Crime Prevention Programs and increased police patrol in business and residential districts.

Drug offenses, including drug abuse, smuggling, and distribution were also reported as critical. Suggested resolutions to this problem include drug education for youth and adults, increasing investigative resources and stiffer penalties to convicted drug traffickers.

As president of the Chiefs Association, I recognize the problems that face the Chiefs in Georgia. I feel that the above crimes are best resolved through the following methods; increased public education in crime prevention and drugs at a local level, improved training for patrol and investigative officers, increased police resources, including equipment, police education and a more efficient distribution of manpower through utilization of computer information systems.

I feel that these crimes can also be controlled through improved communications between the courts, the police and corrections. Improved communications make the Criminal Justice System in Georgia operate more effectively and efficiently, and will professionalize those persons involved by enabling them to be more responsive to the Community that they serve.

## MOBLEY HOWELL

### Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mobley Howell received his education from South Georgia College prior to serving six years in the United States Navy.

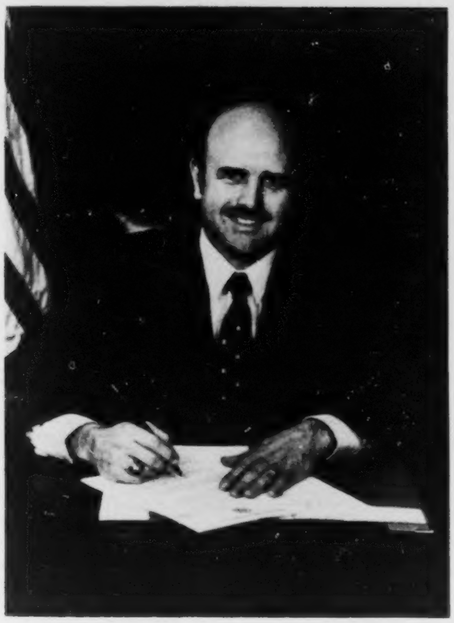
Mr. Howell has a distinguished service record with the state of Georgia. He served for 15 years in the Georgia General Assembly: two years in the Senate and 13 years in the House of Representatives. He resigned his House seat upon being appointed to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles in 1977. He was elected Chairman of the Board in 1981 and is now serving his third year in this capacity.

During 1983, the State Board of Pardons and Paroles embarked on a systematic program to deal with limited prison capacity through parole releases. The Courts of Georgia are sending over 13,000 inmates per year into a correctional system with the capacity to house between 15,000 and 16,000 inmates. These figures graphically illustrate the need for some control mechanism to avoid the levels of prison overcrowding which invite not only widespread inmate violence, but also Federal Court intervention. Both of these dire consequences have befallen states which failed to deal with the problem of prison overcrowding. Georgia is taking the responsible course in controlling the problem and thereby ensuring that long-term solutions and programs will remain in the hands of this State's decision makers.

Within the constraints of limited prison capacity the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles, through use of the Parole Guidelines System, releases the inmates who pose the least threat to society while keeping those in who pose the greatest threat. Because the program is systematic and operates on a continuing basis, the massive crisis intervention releases of previous years are avoided. The inmates released are given close supervision. The program is achieving its goal of stabilizing prison population and providing the maximum degree of protection to society. Due to close and effective post-release supervision, the majority of the parole releases returned to prison are revoked because of violating the rules of parole and not because of new criminal offenses.

This program is not put forth as an alternative to new prisons. Decisions as to the funding and building of penal institutions quite properly rest with the State's elected decision makers. The commitment of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles is to make the best use of existing prison capacity, whatever that capacity may be.

During 1983, serious concerns regarding this program were expressed by various Judges and District Attorneys in the State. Through on-going meetings, many of the problems are being rectified. We see an increasing sensitivity on the part of most Judges and District Attorneys to the necessity of controlling prison overcrowding. In response to concerns from Judges and District Attorneys, the Board has modified the program in several important respects. The dialogue between the Board and other elements in the Criminal Justice System has proven beneficial. This dialogue continues and we have reason to be optimistic that the result will be a better Criminal Justice System for the citizens of Georgia.



## DAVID EVANS

### Commissioner, Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Corrections, and Offender Rehabilitation, and the Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Offender Rehabilitation since 1976.

The dramatic increase in inmate population over recent years has brought with it the concomitant problem of prison overcrowding. Although we have discovered no panacea to resolve this situation, Georgia's Criminal Justice System nonetheless has been able to deal with it more effectively than those in many other states. This has not been accomplished without the exaction of a high price, one that might be viewed in retrospect as but a down payment. Nowhere has this burden been more fully felt than at the Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

DOR has responded to the challenge by constructing new facilities and expanding some already in service and by developing some creative and effective programs in probation. These steps were accomplished at the same time the Department was resolving the federal lawsuit at Georgia State Prison in Reidsville - no small task in and of itself.

Over the past two years construction projects were completed to provide space for an additional 2600 inmates and were quickly filled. These included new prisons in Dodge and Tattnall counties. During that time, modular housing units were added at Stone Mountain Correctional Institution, the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Center, Women's Correctional Institution, Montgomery Correctional Institution, and Lee Correctional Institution. County Institutions, as well, have added bedspaces.

Expanded capacity alone has not been enough to cope with the increase in the inmate population. It has been necessary to develop new programs and expand existing programs aimed at diverting non-violent offenders. Although time and space prohibit examining all of these, there is one that I would especially like to highlight.

DOR's Intensive Probation Supervision program incorporates very strict standards for probationers who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison. IPS uses a team concept of one probation officer and one surveillance officer to supervise no more than twenty-five probationers or one probation officer and two surveillance officers for a caseload of forty. The IPS teams provide surveillance during the day, night, and weekends and enforce curfews. They conduct alcohol/drug tests, supervise required community service, and monitor each probationer's employment. Of particular note is the fact that probationer-paid fees fund the cost of the IPS program.

The impact of the increase in inmate population and prison overcrowding on DOR cannot be overstated. Response to these conditions over the past decade has required a threefold growth in the Department's budget and a doubling of its workforce. Many facilities and programs have been brought on line or expanded and organizational functions have been necessarily realigned to deal with the increased offender population . . . a population that continues to grow and will yet demand more thoughtful attention, energy, and money.

## HARRY GORDON

### Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys Council of Georgia

Harry N. Gordon received his Juris Doctorate from the Lumpkin School of Law at the University of Georgia in 1966. He also received his degree in Business Administration from the University of Georgia in 1963.

After six years of private practice, in 1972, he was appointed District Attorney of the Western Judicial Circuit of Georgia and is currently in his twelfth year of service. He is also serving as Chairman of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council (PAC) of Georgia and has held various positions on the PAC and the District Attorney's Association.

The statistical data contained in this report reflect the reality of criminal activity in this State which we confront and which we cannot directly change appreciably in the short term. Many persons conclude, however, that there is a correlation between the operation of our criminal justice system and the level of criminal activity in our society. The nature of this correlation eludes definition. Some observers challenge traditional wisdom in this area. On the other hand, most law enforcement officials are convinced that the certainty of conviction and punishment significantly deter persons from the commission of offenses. Two matters of controversy relate directly to certainty in regard to conviction and punishment.

Taking the subject of punishment first, the recently adopted grid system for parole release of prisoners has caused a furor in the law enforcement community. We are told by prison administrators that our prisons are overcrowded. There is also no doubt that the grid system is an expedient means of controlling prison population. However, each year our legislature creates new criminal offenses and enhances punishment for previously defined crimes, leading one to suppose that the public favors increasing criminal sanctions. For example, the maximum penalty for first degree vehicular homicide has recently been increased from five to fifteen years in prison. Under the grid system, an offender will receive as little as five months and no more than twenty-five months in confinement. The disparity between the goal and the reality of punishment is staggering. The Board of Pardons and Paroles and others are not to be faulted for trying to solve the problem of prison crowding through administrative action. One should not be surprised, however, to find that many perceive the solution to the problem as falling far short of accepted standards of justice and requisite punishment. Public expectation concerning criminal justice is simply not reducible to administrative expediency. As far as the criminal is concerned, the only certainty that remains regarding punishment is that there will be less of it.

A controversial issue relating to the process of conviction which is of foremost concern to prosecutors is the matter of equal peremptory challenges in jury selection. Since 1833 a defendant in a criminal trial has been afforded twice the peremptory challenges that are permitted to the State. Unlike times past, modern jurors have widely diverse backgrounds and occupations and have varying, sometimes minimal, connections to the community in which they are called upon to serve. Prosecutors find that, regardless of the crime or the evidence thereof, it is increasingly difficult to select juries capable of reaching a unanimous verdict, and this is due in large part to the great advantage given to a defendant in jury selection. Although a defendant has the right to be tried by a fair and impartial jury, there is no sound reason why a jury should more favor a defendant than the State. Present and past governors have supported equalization of peremptory jury challenges, but, as yet, no such bill has successfully passed the legislature. Passage of such a bill will restore the integrity of the trial process. A criminal offender will be less inclined to take a jury trial if there is less chance that the truth-finding function of a trial will be subverted to his advantage.

Our criminal justice system is a compromise of competing objectives and necessities. A rational operation of this system, however, need not retain such ancient relics as double jury challenges for defendants, nor should we allow expediency to dictate the operation of this system at the expense of what we commonly perceive as justice.

# VI APPENDIX

# Appendix
# DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: $X_1$ = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year
$X_2$ = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

Georgia Crime Information Center
P.O. Box 370748
Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748

DOAS

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